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BOMB THROWN AT KAISER'S PALACE BY STRIKE MOB

Twenty-Five Arrests Made After Sensational Attempt, Say Telegrams

NEW DISTURBANCE

Fresh General Strike Is Developing Now Near Leipzig

REICHSTAG CALLED

Session Will Begin February 19, Says Message From Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—Telegrams from Berlin state that a bomb was thrown at the Imperial Palace by strikers on Saturday evening. Twenty-five arrests were made.

Amsterdam, February 6.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that 6,000 workers have struck and it is believed a general strike is threatening at Gera, near Leipzig, while the situation has hardly changed in the Muenster mining district, in Westphalia and a number of workmen are still out on strike in Bremen.

According to the Cologne Gazette the Socialist Deputy, Herr Dittmann, who was arrested by the German authorities during the recent strike in Berlin, said that the strike was only a demonstration in favor of a peace by understanding and it would have lasted only three days had the Government agreed to negotiate. He expressed the opinion that Admiral von Tirpitz, the Chairman of the Fatherland Party, was "the intellectual originator of the strike."

Herr Dittmann and Herr Scheidemann, who gave evidence, both declared that the strike was not connected with the Russian Revolution.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Reichstag is meeting on the 19th. Reichstag is meeting on the 19th.

15 BRITISH STEAMERS WEEK'S U-BOAT TOLL

Three French Ships And One Italian Also Sunk By Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—The Admiralty announces that the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,339 and the number sailing 2,373. Ten vessels over and five under 1,600 tons were sunk and 18 unsuccessfully attacked while four fishing boats were sunk during the same period.

Paris, February 6.—An official communique states:

968 merchantmen arrived and 897 sailed from French ports last week. Two vessels over and one under 1,600 tons were sunk and two unsuccessfully attacked.

Rome, February 6.—An official communique reports that 444 merchantmen arrived and 413 sailed from Italian ports last week. One steamer over 1,500 tons and 6 sailing vessels over and 9 under 100 tons were sunk during the same period. Four small sailing vessels were damaged and two steamers evaded attack.

London, February 6.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. R. P. Houston, Unionist M. P. for Liverpool, Mr. T. J. MacNamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, said that 14 out of the crew of 20 and 18 of 25 naval and military passengers were lost owing to the enemy recently sinking a cross-channel passengership which was bound for a French port.

Mr. MacNamara also stated that the Captain was the only survivor out of 25 on board a steamer from Ireland to Liverpool Bay. The steamer carried 400 cattle and 200 sheep.

Mr. R. P. Houston asked whether a steamer was sunk by the enemy in Liverpool Bay on January 26 with a loss of 12 lives, 156 head of cattle, 361 sheep and 139 pigs.

Mr. T. J. MacNamara admitted that the details of the cargo were as stated. He added that the percentage of loss on vessels on voyages from Ireland to Great Britain was extremely small as compared with the number of voyages.

Why United States Went In And Why Germany Must Be Beaten Told By Dr. Eddy

Y.M.C.A. Man From Front Delivers Bitter Indictment Of Prussia And Prussian Principles

"The Moral Challenge of the War," why America and the Allied nations are standing up in battle against Germany and the principles of Germany, formed the theme of an inspiring address delivered by Dr. George Sherwood Eddy before the members of the American University club at tiffin at the Carlton yesterday. His talk was a scathing indictment of Prussia and all that the word has come to stand for. The upstairs dinner room of the Carlton was crowded with members of the Society, both Chinese and foreign, and Mr. B. Atwood Robinson presided over the meeting.

"Some of our Chinese friends may ask what moral challenge there can be in this war," the speaker began. "They may say, 'we are a peaceful nation devoted to peaceful pursuits, but the nations of the West are engaged in a sordid struggle.' I must confess that as I went to the battlefront and saw the wounded and the crippled, the dead and the prisoners of war that that challenge found me, and I had to think it out—the problem of moral grounds for the war. Our Chinese friends may ask why it is that America with her traditions of peace has gone into the fight. And I would give these reasons:

Menace Of Militarism

"First, because of the growing menace of Prussian militarism. I speak with malice toward none and charity for all, and without passion, but none the less I recognise that menace in the world. A thousand years ago a feudal knight held the little hill of Zollern in Europe. The Hohenzollern reached out and grasped the neighboring feudal state. Each succeeding lord extended the domain. Under Bismarck they conducted three successful campaigns. With a forged telegram they drew France into an unprepared-for war, struck Paris to her knees, forced a hurried peace and tore away Alsace and Lorraine. For the last decade there has been a steady change in the literature of Prussia that constantly spoke of the right of might to rule. Bismarck said, 'there can be no compromise between autocracy and democracy.' He was right, and that menace of Prussian militarism has come to challenge not only Europe but the world. We had either to accept that challenge or become slaves.

"A second reason is, a premeditated war of world conquest. I can point to a hundred German writers who have indicated this for more than a decade. Oswald said, 'we must crush England, divide Russia, seize France.' Others have declared that Germany must take Belgium, Turkey, other lands.

"Third, there was the violation of Belgium. Germany had bound herself by solemn treaty to preserve the integrity of Belgium. Then came the atrocities—thousands of civilians killed and women violated. I stood in a Belgian village where thirty Belgian women had been cruelly violated and where if any husband, brother, father, moved in remonstrance, he would be shot. Over 300,000 Belgian men were seized and deported and forced to work against their native country. The violation of Belgium was typical and a foretaste of what Prussian militarism means.

Cruelty In Invasion

"Then came the invasion of Poland. One million dead, three million starving. They 'organised' Poland—systematically took out the food supply, the potato supply. They forbade the giving of work to anyone in Poland. They disbanded the system of feeding stations that had been organised for relief, and they starved Poland. A friend of mine who worked in the devastated area told me that in one great district there were no children under six years of age. They had died of starvation. Their bones lay about the countryside—tiny hands and finger bones. My friend asked his German escort why it was that they saw no larger bones. "We have

(Continued on Page 11)

Commission Rule Planned For Canton

Dr. Wu And Tong Shoa-yi To Be Included; Revolt In Shensi?

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, February 7.—A Government is being formed in Canton. It will be a commission from of government and the leaders will probably be Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, General Tsen Chun-hsuan, Mr. Tong Shoa-yi, General Tang Chi-yao, the Governor of Yunnan, and General Lu Yung-ting, the Inspector General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

A Nanking private telegram states that South Anhui has proclaimed independence. The revolutionists have occupied Anking, the capital, and elected General Feng Yu-hsian Tuchun and Mr. Sung Yoh-yin, former Tutuh of that province, civil governor. Feng's troops are now in Tsingyanghsien, in Anhui, watching Ni Shih-chung's troops at Wuhu and Tatung.

The province of Shensi has declared its independence, according to a private telegram from Sianfu. This followed a clash between Tuchun Chen Shu-fang and General Tsao Shih-yin, commander of the Shensi cavalry in Sanyuanhsien, on January 23, when the loyal troops were almost annihilated. The whereabouts of Tuchun Chen are unknown.

The revolutionary forces, it is said, are being joined by military men all over the province, including the division commanders, General Wu Ching-yi, Kun Chi, Liu Chi-ling and Yang Chen-pio, and are launching a campaign against Sianfu, which is only less than twenty miles from Sanyuanhsien.

Not wishing to be outdone by General Tsao Kun, who has started for the South and has gone as far as Siaokan, more than 100 miles from Hankow, General Chang Ching-yao left Hsuchowfu for the front yesterday, according to another Nanking telegram. He has organised the so-called "dare-death" army and has offered a reward of $100,000 for the recapture of Yochow.

Ni Shih-chung's troops have taken the city of Puchi, Hupeh. Railway communications between that city and Wuchang have been resumed.

Bolsheviki To Support South China Faction?

Consider Proposal As Means Of Defeating Peking Embargo On Food To Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times states that the People's Commissioners are discussing a proposal to support the autonomous movement in Southern China against the Central Government. The People's Commissioners propose to send a Commissary to China for this purpose. The object is to produce a socialistic and revolutionary agitation which will break down China's refusal to allow foodstuffs to come to Russia.

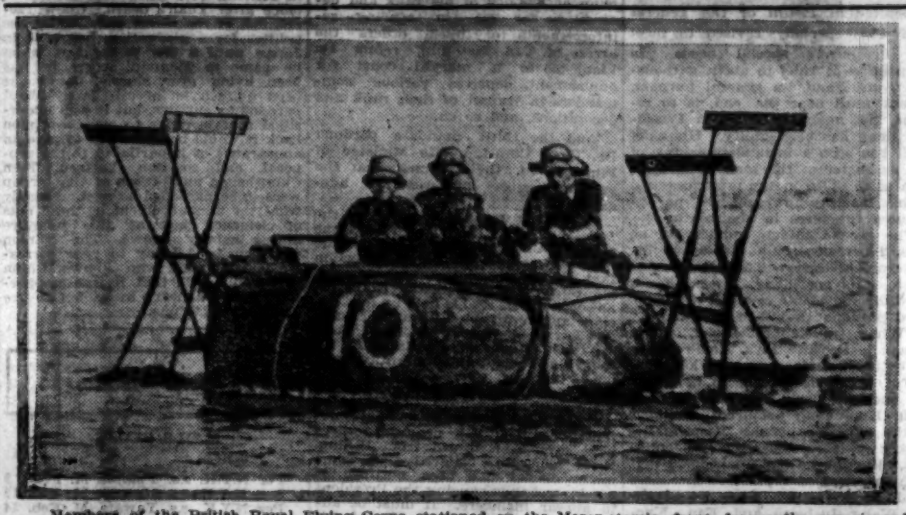
41,000 WAR PRISONERS AT WORK IN BRITAIN

Nearly All On Roadbuilding And Agriculture, Lords Are Told

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—In the House of Lords today Lord Newton stated that out of 50,000 prisoners of war in the United Kingdom 41,000 are being employed, mostly on work such as roadmaking, under the Admiralty and War Office. 4,200 are being employed in agriculture, in which 4,000 more who are shortly expected from France would also be employed. The remainder consisted of officers and men unfit for work and men entitled to exchange and repatriation under the recent agreement with Germany. There were also 29,000 civilian enemy subjects interned, of whom 2,000 are out on license for work, chiefly agricultural.

Ancient River Boat, The Goofa, Made Into Side-Wheeler



Members of the British Royal Flying Corps stationed on the Mesopotamia front frequently experienced trouble in crossing the River Tigris. They finally hit upon a scheme which proved to be a success. The natives used an ancient boat called a "goofa" as a ferry, which they poled back and forth across the river, but the "Tommies" went them one better by converting the ancient tubs into side-wheelers.

BICKERTON HOTEL GOES UNDER NEW CONTROL

Becomes Hotel Cecil; Extensive Improvements Planned; New Structure Promised

An interesting business transaction and one which figures largely in the hotel field in Shanghai is announced in the transfer of the Bickerton Hotel to new hands.

The mortgagors of the Bickerton having decided to foreclose, a new syndicate has been formed to take over the place, with a view to extensive improvements in the near future and the prospect of an entirely new and elaborately constructed hotel within the next two years.

Mr. J. A. W. Loureiro, for the past six years manager of the Burlington Hotel, is to take over the management of the new hotel, which is to be known as the Hotel Cecil. The establishment will open under the changed management on March 1. The immediate improvements will include a considerable extension of the old building and the addition of a new floor, together with a general renovation of the premises.

The management of the Burlington Hotel will be taken over by Mr. R. W. MacCabe.

BREST-LITOVSK PARLEY RESUMED ONCE MORE

German Delegates Return To Make Separate Peace With Ukraine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 7.—The Volks-Zeitung states that the Conference at Brest-Litovsk will be resumed today, the chief object of the Central Powers being to conclude a separate peace with the Ukraine.

A telegram from Berlin yesterday stated that Baron von Kuhlmann and Count Czernin have returned to Brest-Litovsk to continue the negotiations with Russia and the Ukraine.

Mr. W. R. Kahler, Editor Of The 'Union' Is Dead

Pioneer Shanghai Journalist Succumbs To Pneumonia After Short Illness

Mr. W. R. Kahler, editor of the "Union" and one of the oldest foreign journalists in China, died yesterday afternoon at the General Hospital after only two or three days of sickness. Mr. Kahler was stricken with double pneumonia and owing to his advanced age failed to rally after being removed to the hospital.

Mr. Kahler was one of the best known of the pioneer journalists in the Far East and was the author of a number of books on Far Eastern topics. These included "Chinese Chips" and "Rambles Around Shanghai," as well as a number of smaller booklets on Chinese subjects. He was in his seventies.

Bolsheviki Strike Blow At The Russian Church

Is Separated From State And Its Property Confiscated; Grand Duke Nicholas Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—The news from Russia, both direct and via Berlin, is so puzzling that it is obviously colored by the wishes of those controlling the wires and wireless.

It is impossible even approximately to sum up the situation but amid the masses of confusing telegrams it is clear that Germany is doing her best to widen the breach between the Ukraine Rada and the Bolsheviki, hoping thereby to hasten a separate peace with the Ukrainians which will enable Germany to get supplies from the district.

Apparently there are three parties in the Ukraine, namely, an anti-Bolshevik Rada, a Bolshevik Rada and the Cossacks led by General Kaledin, whose attitude is unknown It is impossible to discern whether any real national feeling exists binding South Russia to the North. What is certain is that the anti-Bolshevik Rada wants a separate peace and Germany apparently is finding it easier to deal with this Rada than with the Bolsheviki.

A wireless Russian message declares that the Ukrainian Soviets are now the supreme authority in Ukrainia and agreements have been reached for a federal union with Russia with complete unity in foreign and internal affairs.

Grand Duke Nicholas Dead

London, February 7.—A telegram from Petrograd reports the death at Tashkent on the 3rd of the Grand Duke Nicholas, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, under mysterious circumstances.

Yesterday's Russian wireless message regarding the Ukraine conflicts with reports from other sources.

Petrograd, February 7.—The Bolshevik News Agency states that the Germans at Riga collected by fraud 65,000 votes in favor of the incorporation of Riga with Germany. They have imprisoned 200 suspected Socialists and many prisoners, even women, have been beaten in order to force them to betray their comrades and the women were imprisoned with even robbers and prostitutes. The economic situation in Riga is terrible and the working classes are starving.

Petrograd, February 5.—A decree is issued separating the Russian Church and State, abolishing the privileges based on religious belief and the restrictions on liberty of conscience, suppressing separate religious schools and obligatory religious instruction and proclaiming that all ecclesiastical property belongs to the people.

Tokhon, the Patriarch of all the Russias, has issued an edict in which he excommunicates and pronounces anathema against the Bolsheviki as violators of religion, law and justice.

Thousands of women carrying Ikons and singing chants marched in procession today through Petrograd protesting against the seizure of the Alexandre Nevsky Monastery by the Bolsheviki. The Metropolitan of Petrograd and other ecclesiastical dignitaries conducted open-air services for the people marching in procession.

The Red Guards arrested Commander Dye and Lieutenant Smith, of the British Armoured Car Contingent, charging them with the ownership of two bombs found after their departure in their room at an hotel where they had been staying. Both were examined at length by a Commission but were subsequently released after the intervention of the British Embassy. The grenades were souvenirs accidentally left behind owing to their hurried departure.

A telegram from Sevastopol states that the Tartars have occupied Yalta and are advancing on Sevastopol, dealing without mercy with the Red Guards, sailors and soldiers they meet on their march.

The Finnish revolutionaries have occupied the headquarters of the White Guards at Karbials and arrested the whole garrison.

Ukrainians Occupy Kharkoff

Amsterdam, February 5.—The Vossische Zeitung states that the Rada troops have occupied Kharkoff.

Holubowitch, the Ukrainian Premier, has formed a Ministry which contains no Bolsheviki.

A semi-official statement issued by the Bolsheviki declares that in consequence of the measures of confiscation taken by the Government, the whole clergy have been stirring up the fanaticism of the populace and there have been insignficant outbreaks which the Red Guards immediately suppressed. The Abbot of the Alexander Nevsky Monastery was arrested for resisting the inventory of its furniture for charitable purposes. The crowd, incited by the monks, attacked the Red Guards, wounding two of them, and soldiers had to be sent to rescue the Red Guards. The monastery has been occupied by the Military.

The Commissioner for Prisoners of War states that the Local Soviets are releasing thousands of prisoners of war, who are becoming Nomads. There are already 40,000 in the Petrograd district.

Amsterdam, February 6.—The Lokal Anzeiger states that three Russian Army Corps on the Rumanian front tried to cross the frontier but only 3,000 men reached the lines held by the troops of the Central Powers.

FLOOD LOSS 120 LIVES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brisbane, Feb. 6.—The casualties caused by the recent tital wave and cyclone at Mackay totalled 120 and the damage is estimated at £1,500,000.

The Weather

Very cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 48.7 and the minimum 37.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 39.2 and 29.7.

LINER SUNK WITH AMERICAN TROOPS; 210 ARE MISSING

Tuscania, With 2,400 On Board, Torpedoed Off Irish Coast

PART OF CONVOY

Attacking Submarine Sunk By Destroyer, American Officer Reports

SUFFERING PITIFUL

2,000 Soldiers Picked Up By Boats And Brought In

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

The s.s. Tuscania (14,348 tons: Anchor Line, Ltd.) was torpedoed on Tuesday night off Ireland. She was carrying American troops. 2,011 soldiers, 141 of the crew and 35 others were saved out of a total of 2,397 souls on board and 210 are missing.

The Tuscania was sunk at 7 p.m. on Tuesday.

She was one of a convoy of troop and provision ships.

Two torpedoes were fired at the vessel, one of which missed while the other hit her amidships. The Tuscania listed heavily to starboard, making the proper lowering of the boats impracticable. Some of the men jumped into the sea while others were thrown into it when the boats were being lowered. The survivors were taken off or picked up by British destroyers and landed.

The Tuscania floated for two hours after she had been torpedoed.

The condition of some of the survivors was pitiable. They threw off their clothes and had been swimming for two hours before they were rescued. Three men died from exposure in a boat.

An American officer among the survivors states that one of the destroyers which was escorting the convoy claims to have sunk the submarine which made the attack.

There were only two women on board the Tuscania, both of whom were saved.

HOLLAND OBJECTS TO TERMS OF ENTENTE

Allies Submit Agreement Binding Dutch To Stop All Exports To Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 6.—The Telegraaf states that, as a condition of the proposed economic agreement with Holland, the Entente demands the entire stoppage of exports to Germany and the granting of credit for goods exported to the Entente from Holland and the Dutch Colonies. The Dutch Government is strongly opposed to this condition.

$34,000 FIRE AT NINGPO

China Press Correspondence

Ningpo, Feb. 6.—The fire demon last night again visited this city when a very destructive blaze inside the East Gate destroyed about $34,000 worth of property. The shops burned were mostly silk, silver and jewelry stores and were on the main street of the city and were some of the best in Ningpo. Over an acre of property was destroyed but as far as known there were no lives lost. There was a slight rain falling but not enough to stop the fire, which was fanned by a high wind. The loss is covered by insurance in companies of which over two-thirds are foreign, their loss being estimated at about $25,000.00. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ANOTHER HALIFAX ARREST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Halifax, N. S., February 5.—The Chief Examining Officer concerned in the disaster on December 6 has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

BERLIN DIRECTED PLOTS THROUGHOUT WORLD

Orders To Agents To Carry Out Destruction In Neutral Ports Made Public

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 6.—Le Petit Parisien publishes today German documents showing that Germany is continuing throughout the world her plots and criminal deeds.

A circular dated November 28, 1914, which was sent by the German Naval Headquarters to their naval agents, mobilised all agents overseas where vessels carrying war material were loaded, giving the following instructions:

"It is necessary by the intermediary of third persons having no relation with the official representatives of Germany to recruit agents to organise explosions on ships sailing to enemy countries in order to cause delay and confusion in the loading, the departure and the unloading of the ships.

"With this end in view, we particularly recommend to your attention the dockhands, among whom are to be found a great many anarchists and escaped criminals.

"The transportation offices, German and neutral, as well as our agents in enemy countries, are charged with the reception and the expedition of war material. The necessary sums for buying and hiring persons charged with executing these projects will be put at your disposal on your demand.

(Signed) Koenig."

"No. 93.

"Information Bureau of Naval Headquarters."

Another circular, dated February 23, 1915, reads as follows:

"From the Director of the Press at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to all Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary and Consular Authorities in neutral countries:

"It is brought to your knowledge that in the countries where you have been accredited there have been founded special Bureaus for organising propaganda in the countries of the Coalition at war with Germany.

"The aim of the propaganda is the inception of social movements accompanied by strikes, revolutionary outbreaks, separatist movements and civil war, as well as agitation in favor of disarmament and of the cessation of this bloody war."

(Signed) Bartelme."

U. S. and Canada Make Labor Agreement

Neither To Import Workmen From Other Without Mutual Consent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 5.—It is announced that complete co-operation has been established between the United States and Canada for the effective distribution of labor for war purposes.

Canada agrees not to import labor from the United States without the consent of America, while American employers undertake not to import Canadian labor without the consent of Canada.

BRITISH COLONIES' HELP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—Mr. A. Bonar Law announces the following war contributions from British Colonies and Dependencies:

The Bahamas, £10,000; Barbados, £40,000 as a free gift, making £80,000 altogether; Basuto Land, £50,000 for aeroplanes; British Guiana, sugar to the value of £17,000; The Gold Coast, £200,000 in ten annual instalments; Nigeria offers to pay 1% per annum on £6,000,000 of the war debt; Zanzibar, £50,000 for aeroplanes; Hongkong, $5,000,000 from loan and revenues, and Mauritius, Rs. 1,000,000 for aeroplanes.

DUTCH STRIKE ENDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 5.—After a procession of strikers to The Hague had made an unsuccessful attempt to interview the Minister of the Interior the strike was declared at an end.

The editor of a well-known magazine in response to an inquiry said: "There is no better investment in the country for a small sum than a savings bank account, and you will make no mistake in keeping your money there until you accumulate a larger amount."

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

$1 opens a Savings Account.
$50 opens a Checking Account.

Feng Makes Great Show Of Reproving Himself

All His Fault For Appointing Wrong Men To Provinces, He Says In Mandate

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, February 6.—Late last night the President issued three mandates. The first reads almost like a penitential Psalm or the general confession specially revised to meet the President's special needs. In translation it runs to about a thousand words, and its general purpose, except until near the end, is to recount the mistakes of which President Feng has been guilty. His chief fault has been a misunderstanding of the character of the men he has appointed to office in the provinces, and to his inability to read men he attributes the mess in the south.

The second inflicts punishment on several persons, some of whom the Government can get at, and others of whom it is not likely to lay hands upon for some time to come. And the third pardons Dr. Chen Chin-tao.

"When trouble first broke out in Hunan last year," says the President in the first mandate, "it was the decision of the then Cabinet to use force at once to suppress the rebels." Feng Kuo-chang demurred, thinking of the hard lot of the people and hoping to secure peace by negotiation, although he had a suspicion that nothing short of repressive measures would secure order. Then Fu Liang-tso, Wang Ju-hsien and Fan Kuo-chang failed the Government and thus Changsha fell into the hands of the rebels, and the Government's prestige was greatly lowered.

All this took place under Tuan Chi-jui's administration as Prime Minister. The President admits that immediately these things happened he ought to have issued a mandate ordering the energetic resumption of hostilities, but he was deceived by assurances from Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi that there would be no further advance, if concessions were made. "Although I felt doubtful of their professions of honesty, yet I persuaded myself that their declarations might be based on good faith." But contrary to expectations, Tan Hao-min and others disregarded their pledges and committed outrages, attacking and seizing Yochow, after the President had issued his Christmas peace declaration. And now, their "thirst for self-aggrandisement" has become so evident that the President is compelled to order troops to inflict the severest punishment on them and to exterminate all the undesirable elements in the country.

The President attributes all the misfortunes that have fallen on the country to his own inability. "Examining myself carefully I see my own shortcomings, and since, as has been said of old, the faults of a soldier are really the faults of his commander," it is evident that the responsibility is primarily that of the President, who would resign were it not that this would be a violation of the Provisional Constitution. So the troops are ordered to fight with their utmost strength in order to secure a final victory, and when that has been done, when the country is one at peace again, then "I, Kuo-chang, may be enabled to return to my original position as a penalty before the public."

We shall see, but in the meantime a further mandate deprives the Tuchun of Kiangsi of his rank and decorations for delay in sending reinforcements to Hupeh, orders the arrest of Tan Hao-min, refers Fu Liang-tso to a martial court for punishment, deprives various commanders in Hunan of their rank and decorations, and so on.

And the third mandate pardons Dr. Chen Chih-tao, late Minister of Finance, on the ground that the evidence against him was not adequate.

In my last I called attention to the fact that there seemed to be some sort of understanding between the President and Li Shun. The assertion that this is so has been made very bluntly by General Chang Chin-yao, in command of troops held up at Chuchow apparently by Li Shun's refusal to allow them to pass through Pukow in their journey to Kiangsi. No sooner has this blunt declaration been made, however, than both the President and the Minister for War, General Tuan Chi-kwai, have instituted a search into the matter, and it is definitely stated that no such orders have ever been issued from Peking. It is generally believed that some minor official has been putting his oar in, and thus causing the President to appear insincere. It must be admitted, however, that the President's remarkable abstention from a visit to Nanking, when he was so near it as Pengpu, has given some color to the view that there is such an understanding between the President and Li Shun that they do not need to meet face to face.

If anything were needed to confirm this impression it has been found in a telegram circulated by General Li Shun clearly suggesting the continuance, or rather the renewal, of peace negotiations. Li Shun's proposal definitely refers to the fact that the War Mandate has been issued, and says it came as a bolt from the blue. After two months' dilly-dallying, Li Shun says that procrastination will be fatal and he suggests the institution of a special organ for consulting the wishes of the people in the matter. What this special organ is to be he does not suggest, but it is believed here to be a hint at a special peace commission meeting at Nanking. It is almost as certain as anything can be that the northern tuchuns will be strongly averse from any sort of compromise now and most of all from any proposal that Nanking, of all places, should be the rendezvous of a peace commission. Frankly the northern tuchuns do not trust Li Shun, and any proposal of his, especially any proposal that his seat of government should be the meeting-place of a peace commision, will be received with undisguised suspicion and indeed contempt. They strongly resent the superior tone in which Li Shun sends out his communication, and its closing sentence, "I hope all the provinces will favor me with a telegram expressing their opinion on the situation," is regarded as a piece of unbounded cheek! Even small officials in Peking are asking who Li Shun is, that he should set himself up so high.

The mandate pardoning Liang Shih-yi, Chu Chi-chien and Chow Tze-chi for their share in the monarchical movement that was to put Yuan Shih-k'ai on the throne is not likely to appease the Southern leaders. The mandate was issued in response to a memorial by Tsao Kun and others pointing out that these three men are men of ability, that during the Chang Hsun restoration they were of considerable assistance in suppressing the movement, and that they have by this time expiated their crimes. This is the first that has been heard of the assistance rendered during the monarchy movement, but presumably it consisted of monetary assistance.

For some months Liang Shih-yi has been in Japan, where he went from Hongkong at the time the arms loan was occupying so much attention. Chu Chi-chien has been living quietly in Tientsin ever since he went out of office after Yuan's death. Chow Tze-chi, one of the ablest men in Chinese politics for a generation, has been in Japan until a few weeks ago, when he came to Tientsin, where he has been living ever since. There has been quite a lot of talk lately about pardons to outlaws, but it was understood that in order to get these men back it would be necessary to give an appearance of impartiality to the proposal, and so Sun Yat-sen, Tsen Chun-hsuan and others of that group were to be pardoned as well. Exactly what the announcement of these acts of clemency just at this juncture means nobody knows. The opinion was expressed today to your correspondent by one who knows China thoroughly well, that it was inopportune. So it appears to be, but so are many other things.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Feb. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Feb. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Feb. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Feb. 19
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Feb. 12

RAIDS AND HEAVY FIRING ALONG BRITISH FRONT

London, February 6.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

The enemy raided a post westward of Zandvoorde. Six of our men are missing.

Another party of the enemy near Neuve Chapelle were repulsed with loss.

Our patrols brought in a number of prisoners from different parts of the front.

There have been considerable hostile artillery bombardments in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood, southward and northward of Lens and in the neighborhood of the Menin Road.

Our aeroplanes dropped five tons of bombs on hostile railway stations, railway sidings and other targets.

We brought down five and drove down four enemy machines and also an observation balloon. Four of our machines are missing.

Our aeroplanes last night dropped 1½ tons of bombs on the aerodrome southeastward of Cambrai and also on enemy billets. All the machines returned.

Paris, February 6.—An official communique issued this evening reports:

The important railway junction of Saarbrueck has been successfully bombed by our squadrons, who were attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, 3 enemy machines being brought down. All our machines returned safely.

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Pit	1.00	Pit	1.00

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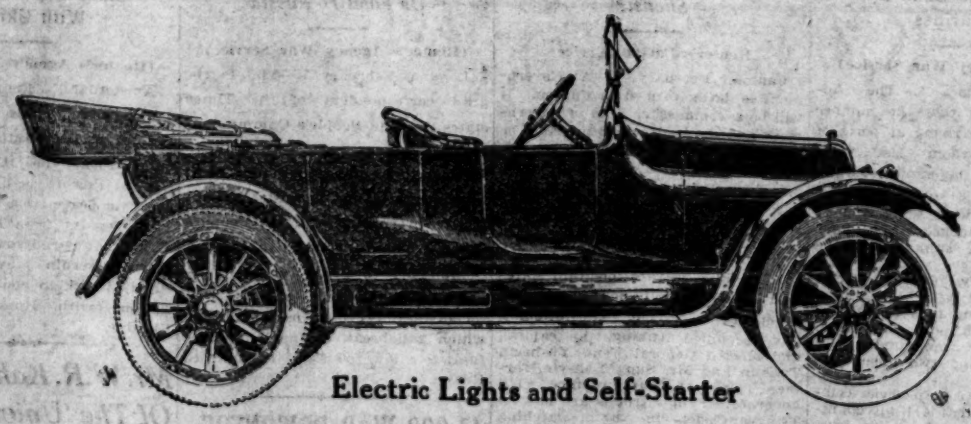

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France Reborn By Influx Of American Troops And Money Into The Country

Pershing's Men "Everywhere In France," And Their Advent Has Proved A Powerful Tonic To An Overtired Patient, Says Bertelli---Great Air Schools

By C. F. Bertelli

Paris, December 20.—The old world is undergoing a process of rejuvenation. There is an influx of new blood, of youth, of energy, of enthusiasm, tempered with cool judgment, flowing steadily into it. It is the greatest historical event since the Christian era. The return to Mother Europe of the millions of her children emigrated generations ago in search of liberty and of democracy is epoch-making.

And they are not returning, like the prodigal son of Biblical fame, broken and broke. Their advent in France is like a powerful tonic to an overtired patient. If Liberty Loan subscribers could have a glance at the wonderful change brought about in France by the great organisation which American gold and American genius have made possible in a few months, they would feel a thrill of pride which no other earthly satisfaction can give.

It is immaterial that I cannot give locations, numbers of troops already here, nor details of the actual work already done. No one will complain of the strict censorship rules. Every one easily understands it is his duty to help America in her great task and not to hinder her powerful advance by uncalled-for indiscretions.

Amazed At Camps

I have just returned from a trip of inspection among the innumerable camps throughout the country and my feeling, based on the experience which I have gained as an observer of the war at close quarters since its very beginning, is one of amazement.

I do not hesitate to say if Kaiser Wilhelm were well posted on all that has been done by the American Army in France and on all that is on the way of completion he would certainly not feel so sure of himself.

As if it had the gift of ubiquity, the American expeditionary force is everywhere. Wherever one travels along the roads of old France one is found to encounter traces of American organisation. It is like a huge octopus spreading its tentacles in an immense vivifying embrace. South, west, east, American camps are springing up like mushrooms. And the old country responds to the new impetus like a thoroughbred to the swish of the whip.

When you open up the throttle of your engine you feel your automobile springing forward, and as it gains speed you shift your second gear and your third until you get to the highest or top speed. It is exactly the feeling one has when observing at close quarters the organisation of the American Army in France. Continuing my parallel, I should say that we are already on second gear. There has been no knocking in the cylinders, nor any undue noise. Washington cranked the engine, and the engine gathered speed and is now purring steadily and powerfully on without a hitch.

Done In American Way

The conclusion one arrives at is that America has taken on the job of war in a regular businesslike manner, exactly as a contractor would tackle the proposition of building new docks in the Port of New York. It is America's way of adopting Kaiser Wilhelm's policy of the mailed fist. Only there is mighty little show about it.

There are no glittering uniforms, no iron crosses, no high-sounding titles—none of the troublesome and cumbersome trimmings of the Old World military machine. The most remarkable trait of the American army actually engaged on field work in France is its absolute democratic character. It is "The Citizen Army par excellence."

When my automobile landed me at the front door of the divisional headquarters of the particular army I was visiting I thought the driver had made a mistake. There was nothing to differentiate that particular wooden hut from all other wooden huts I could see stretching out on the lovely downs as far as eye could reach. There was only a gold fringed American flag planted in front of the door, and that, I was told, meant that I had reached the headquarters of the whole army in that district. I walked in without ceremony and met a captain, who welcomed me with outstretched hand as soon as I explained my business as representative of the New York American. He said:

"Sure, come right in; the General will be very glad to see you."

A minute later there I was sitting by the General smoking a cigarette and chatting away about everything. The magic word of "American correspondent" had opened all doors to me without any trouble. There is nothing the American people should not know. It was pleasant, very pleasant. For the last three and one-half years my experience had been different.

Wherever I went I was received courteously, but everywhere the "army spirit" was permeating the very atmosphere. Nothing of the kind here. There is no "stiffening to attention" every time a captain or any officer is in the presence of a general.

Like Business Office

The headquarters office impressed me as a well-run office of a huge corporation, such as you and I can find any day downtown. The General was the "chief," that's all. He took me to a large table, where a big map was spread, and he showed me the key to the confusing net of lines and dots in red ink, which one and all had a meaning of interest, and some of them represented the tremendous effort of months of labor. When I left I had in my pocket the following note:

"Headquarters Base, No.—

"To Camp and Organisation Commanders:

"The bearer, Charles F. Bertelli, is visiting this Base for the purpose of collecting information for press articles. Information of confidential character need not be withheld, as all such articles will be censored according to the rules of the H. A. E. F. The Commanding General would be pleased if commanders would show him things of special interest. GENERAL———."

When I expressed my astonishment of the ultra-spartan simplicity of his quarters, the General said:

"There is a fine chateau close by which the French had very considerately reserved for my headquarters, but the owner asked $10,000 a year for rent, and I did not feel justified in spending so much money.

"I have lived under canvas on the border for so long that I find this wooden hut as comfortable as a palace, and it doesn't cost anything to the War Department."

Such is the spirit of the men America has sent over here. And such a spirit is a source of wonder to the military traditions of old Europe. It is simply showing how everything is running smoothly. There is a large town for instance into which some 1,500 or perhaps 3,000 men pour in every night to spend their hours of evening leave. In this particular town there are no restrictions about the sale of liquor, and soldiers and sailors have the freedom of the bars and innumerable cafes.

There has not been a case of drunkenness since the first landing of oversea troops. The military police are everywhere. Almost a case of a State within a State. But the boys with the red armlet and the big trudgeon have a light job. They go around and see that everything is all right, and the cases when they have to enforce order may be counted on the fingers of one's hand. At 9.30 every night the cafes are cleared of all American enlisted men.

Sanitary Dept. Remarkable

One of the most remarkable features of the American Arm organisation is its sanitary department. Discipline in this respect is exceedingly strict and has so far repaid a hundred-fold the efforts made in that direction.

Apart from a few cases of measles, men under medical treatment are chiefly suffering from colds and sore throat, the result of the damp, chilly weather which has prevailed here for several weeks. A week of real sunshine would indeed be welcomed with joy by everybody in the camps. It is a case of mud, mud, mud everywhere.

The huts are, of course, waterproof and have concrete floors. The beds have white sheets and coal is plentiful for the iron stoves. The kitchens are blazing away all day and the cooks have cheerful smiles. But the sky is overcast and gray, the ground is soggy and the cold is penetrating. Christmas preparations were in full blast when I reached one of the largest camps in the southwest of France. Snow had fallen and the mistletoe gathered in by the boys from the trees around gave a decidedly festival look to everything. In an open field a football game was in progress. An official said:

"Do you see that chap with the chest like a giant? He is the famous ——, of Minnesota University. And the other fellow with the squarest shoulders I have ever seen in my life is——, of Yale, and the blond boy that looks like a baby and has a sprint like the swiftest race horse, is ——, of Princeton. The three are all-around footballers and they are going to decide the championships of the Marines right here on 'Xmas day.

"I think we shall have a match as exciting as any of the Harvard-Yale matches ever played at home."

The mail was being distributed at another camp I visited. It was the famous 'Xmas mail and the first batch of the 600,000 parcels sent from home had just arrived.

Soldiers Crave For Letters

Folks at home should write as often as possible. People who have no relatives over here should write to friends or to friends of their friends. No one can imagine the happiness and the warm feeling of the boys when they get a letter from America. Because it is a lonely job they are handling.

Imagine a rolling countryside, closed in by a gray low skyline, with nothing but a few trees around a score or more of huts. Early rising, road building, wood cutting, drill, lunch, drill again, more work and then darkness and a well-deserved sleep. Day in, day out that is the life of the boys over here. It varies, of course, according to their regiments and to their location. It may be some dig trenches, some are deep in black slush along a river erecting docks. Some others are breaking horses to the saddle and to artillery wagons, while a squad is operating a railroad, and others are laying rails and telegraph lines.

Maybe there are some on the roads day and night, on big motor trucks, and others are loading and unloading transports. Of course there are the "air boys," too. They hang around the sheds waiting for flying weather, and up they go and down they come, and try machine after machine, and repair the motors and change the faulty parts.

Now and then they get a day off, and they play football, or perhaps baseball, and get more tired than when doing a full day's work. On rare occasions they get an evening permit and go to the next village and to the theater. But it is lonely and monotonous.

The people in France are kind to them but their ways are different, their language is difficult to understand, their theaters are not like those at home. As far as I have personally ascertained, all of the troops already here have as high a spirit as it could be wished.

Americans Fine Gunners

They all yearn to have done with preparations and to get into real fighting. Our American artillerymen are wonders. There are several schools run by French officers, and everywhere I was told the American gunners showed the most remarkable aptitude for the work. Many of them qualify for commissions within three months, which is a record for artillery.

But the most gigantic effort is made in the field of aviation. The days of the Wright brothers, when I remember spending hours lying flat on the ground forever watching for the first machine which would rise a few feet above the turf on the plains around Rheims, are indeed forgotten. Since then no effort in the aviation field has ever been made to compare even slightly with that being made now by America. Speed is, of course, essential, but nothing is here done with any rush. On the contrary, everything is accomplished gradually and systematically.

Aviation grounds are everywhere, and each one of them has a special work assigned to it. Men arrive from America with a few months' military training to their credit, but otherwise almost green as far as technical knowledge is concerned. They join the first camp, and in about ten days they can run a machine. It takes them about six weeks to qualify as full-fledged pilots according to the standard French rules, which are the strictest in Europe.

It is a remarkable fact, and one which speaks highly for the judgment exercised by selecting officers in the United States, that an average of only one man in 100 fails to qualify. It is also a record that the average of accidents during training in the American aviation camps in France does not surpass 2 per cent and even these are generally cases of slight injuries.

Once a man has his pilot certificate he passes on to the next school, which is selected for him by his instructing officer according to his particular ability shown during his first training. There are men who will make excellent bombing aviators, others who are specially qualified for the swiftest chasing machines, others who are good for the heavier and slower photographing aeroplanes.

Each receives a full training, and his ability is developed scientifically and practically. Some of the camps can train a few scores of men per month. Others a few hundred. The greatest of all can train thousands. It is an immense place. Army huts are built side by side by the score to accommodate thousands of pupils. In front of them are the sheds for the machines; well built, waterproof and heated.

The camp itself is self-supporting; that is, everything it needs is imported from America, and even its lines of communications with the nearest town are run by American soldiers. When the camp is in present full activity it can turn out over 400 expert aviators per month. This, however, is a low estimate and confined solely to the means at present in hand. It cannot be over-emphasised that no effort will be too great in favor of aviation. Whatever is being done now in this direction will have the greatest percussion on the decisive days of the war next year.

Every day shows more and more clearly that the decision of the war will take place in the air. As soon as the weather becomes favorable for war operation on a large scale, next Spring, the air service will be called upon to render the most valuable service, both from the point of view of observation work and of co-operation with infantry attacks.

Many Machines Needed

If by any chance big strategic offenses were not to take place in the course of next Summer the airmen now in training will be assigned to carry the war into the enemy territory. At present there are enough machines, but the need of thousands of them is being felt more and more every day on every front. As soon as America is ready to ship machines in very great number there will be a spurt in aviation here such as has never been witnessed in any branch of the army. This is saying a great deal, for the activity of the American army in France is such that it makes the whole country rebound to the call.

Conditions have changed quickly since the arrival of the troops. That little village, which found an old inn more than sufficient, has had to hustle and provide a hotel fitted with bathrooms to accommodate the transient traffic which goes by day and night. The roads of France are choked by automobile traffic.

It is obvious that America is concentrating the very best of her resources and, above all, of her brains to achieve an early victory.

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VLADIVOSTOK MAYOR PROTESTS TO JAPAN

Says Entry Of War Vessel Militates Against Russian Suzerain Right

DENIES DISORDERS THERE

Resolution States Japanese Should Have Sent Safety Appeal To Local Authorities

Vladivostok, January 17.—The following note was handed to the Imperial Japanese Consul by the Town Mayor:

In reply to your note of January 12, I have the honor to submit you the following resolution of the Vladivostok Town Council, passed at an extraordinary meeting on January 14, 1918:

"The Vladivostok Public Town Council, considering that the final decision regarding the entry of a Japanese war vessel in the Port of Vladivostok without the consent of, or even notice to, the local authorities lays with the central administrative organ of the Russian Republic. On its part, however in the capacity of representative of the local inhabitants, the Council considers it its duty to express its protest against such entry, as militating against the suzerain right of the Russian Republic.

"As regards the note of the Japanese Consul in Vladivostok of December 30, the Vladivostok Public Town Council expresses its extreme astonishment with regarding to its contents. In it it is stated that the object of the arrival of the vessel is to protect Japanese subjects, and it is further indicated that not one, but many war vessels, will be sent.

"The protection of those persons living within the territory of the Russian Empire, is the direct duty of the administration authorised by the Russian people, and it must be acknowledged that under its aegis, order in Vladivostok has not once been disturbed, and the news which has appeared in several of the newspapers published in Japan with regard to disorders said to have taken place in Vladivostok, are not in accord with the truth, as is well known to all the foreign consuls resident here. In the note of the Consul it is stated that the Japanese living in Vladivostok and the surrounding district are considerably alarmed.

"The friendly relations existing between the Russian and the Japanese peoples should itself indicate the proper way for Japanese residents to seek reassurance, i.e., they should have addressed themselves to the local authorities, who would have taken every measure to calm their anxiety.

"The Vladivostok Public Town Council considers it necessary to point out that the mass of false rumor, and telegraphic communications of the same character, which have appeared in the newspapers of Central Russia and Siberia with regard to the occupation of Vladivostok by one or other of the Allied Powers have, without this incident, caused the greatest consternation amongst all citizens of the Russian Republic. There is no need to say that the arrival and presence of Japanese vessels under the conditions mentioned above, can only accentuate this uneasiness, which will hardly lead to a closer union of the peoples of the Russian Republic and of Japan, which the Russian democracy sincerely desire."

"Chairman of the Town Council, Tokunoff; Town Mayor, A. Agrareff; Secretary, P. Dobronravoff."

The above mentioned resolution of the Town Council was also sent in copy to the British, Chinese, American, French, Belgian, Norwegian, Italian and Swedish consuls.

In addition to this, the Mayor of the Town sent a telegram to the Constituent Assembly in Petrograd of the following tenor:

"Petrograd, Constituent Assembly, 30th December.—A Japanese cruiser entered the fortifications of Vladivostok without giving any previous intimation. In the course of the same day the Japanese Consul visited the Town Mayor and stated that other war vessels would arrive for the purpose of guarding Japanese subjects but not for any interference (in local affairs)."

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I WANT IT CUT COLLEGE STYLE - YOU KNOW
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PIPE THE MAP ON HIM - YOUD THINK HE JUST SWALLEVED A QUINCE
SOME BARBER - TOOK THE COURSE BY MAIL AN' I'LL BET HE DONE THE REST WITH HIS LETTERS
CLOSE TO THE BONE - CUT IT CLOSE TO THE BONE
SOME BEAN AINT IT - LIKE GIBRALTAR FROM THE EARS UP
WELL IF THAT GUYS A BARBER I'M A BROAD SWORDSMAN
OUTDOOR SPORTS
GRABBING OFF YOUR FIRST ARMY HAIRCUT WITHOUT TAKING GAS.

FIVE JEWELS ON MARS MAY BE NEW WAR CODE

Professor Pickering, Of Harvard, Discusses Mysterious Flashes Recently Observed

Boston, Mass., January 5.—Are the five jewels that appear more frequently and mysteriously now than heretofore on the planet Mars flashes of a war code message to the inhabitants of the United States? In the Paris journal Excelsior it is reported that five luminous spots have been observed on the planet since this country entered the world struggle. Before that there were only three.

Will the receiving wireless telegraph stations in this country have apparatus ever in readiness for a special message from the war planet? The Excelsior says that a few years ago these stations received a dash which did not come from a terrestrial post. It was suspected to have been from Mars.

Are these flash code messages from Mars intended to influence this country in its war methods? The Excelsior says the flashes are apparently produced by artificial means.

'Consecrated' To Mars

Then the Excelsior wants to know if our earth was ever more completely consecrated to Mars than at the present time?

In asking the questions the Paris journal states that a committee of astronomers has been in existence in Boston, formed to study the various means which from time to time have been suggested for establishing communication with Mars.

Professor Charles Edward Pickering, head of the Harvard University observatory on Huron avenue, Cambridge, when asked his opinion regarding the new luminous zones on the planet, spoke at length for The American. While he is engaged mostly in observing stars, he does not permit reports of life and other elements on Mars to pass unnoted.

"These reports should be handled in an intelligent manner," said Professor Pickering. "Why should they be credited when we do not know that life of any sort exists on Mars? The burden of proof remains with those who say it does, and they have never proven it. Those who circulate such reports as those given in the Paris Journal should have basic foundation for their theories."

1915 Project Recalled

In 1915 William Henry Pickering, a brother of Professor Charles Edward Pickering and known all over the world as a Mars authority, frowned upon a plan to "telegraph" Mars. It was at that time the first three luminous rays came into evidence. A $1,000,000 fund was to be placed at his disposal for the experiment. Of this amount $100,000 was directly available, the remainder to be forthcoming once the work was under way.

Professor W. H. Pickering refused to make the experiment until he was assured life really existed on the planet. Since then he has pursued his observations with increased energy. His latest report as submitted to The American by his brother at Harvard is particularly interesting at this time when the planet is reported to be trying to advice the United States in war.

In citing his brother's latest report Professor Charles Edward Pickering took opportunity to score those whom he styled "amateur astronomers," accrediting to them such reports as those given in the Paris Excelsior.

Vegetable Life There

Professor W. H. Pickering believes vegetable life might exist on Mars, but in his latest report makes no mention of humans. He is in the midst of extensive study of the planet and will henceforth report from time to time his findings, so that future astronomers may be guided somewhat by them in trying to determine what sort of life really is supported on Mars.

The surface of Mars is constantly changing, declares Professor Pickering. Rearrangements occur not only in various seasons, but in one season.

Clouds over desert regions in Mars are precipitated as soon as fertile regions are reached.

Professor Charles Pickering, when asked if he thought the more violent atmospheric disturbance abroad could affect the atmosphere as far away as Mars, told of study of this possibility made by eminent scientists. These men, he said, disproved the belief. The greatest atmospheric disturbance of all time was the eruption at Korakatoa, in the East Indies. In its wake a thin haze spread over that section of the earth for many days. Also the barometer was moved on the other side of the world.

The Korakatoa disturbance, much more gigantic than the present European forces, according to Professor Pickering, would have no effect on Mars. The planet is 35,000,000 miles distant from the earth.

Since canal zones and other lines on Mars are continually shifting, it is not improbable, according to Professor Pickering, that some have become more prominent than others and therefore are more luminous. This is his explanation of the additional luminous spots.

In the report of the twenty-second session of the Royal Technical College reference was made to permanent markings on Mars, but this is inconsistent with photographs by the foremost astronomers of the day which appear in conjunction with the latest report from Professor William Henry Pickering.

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APPLICATION IS REFUSED IN ENEMY PILOTS CASE

Court Holds Enemy Trading Regulation Does Not Apply To Vesting Stock In Custodian

The application filed by the Licensed Pilots' Association and the Shanghai Pilot Boat Co. for transfer of enemy pilots' stock to the Custodian of Enemy Property was denied yesterday in the British Supreme Court by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Chief Judge.

The application was made by Mr. D. L. Watson, manager of the Pilots' Association and managing director of the Boat Co., as being in the matter of the Trading With the Enemy (Amendment) Act of 1914 and affected four enemy pilots, Messrs. T. W. F. Mammen, H. R. Ahrens, H. Janniche, and H. C. F. Kalkofen. It requested the vesting of shares held by these men in Mr. G. W. King as Custodian of Enemy Property.

When the case came up again yesterday Mr. J. Hays, appearing in support of the application, read a new affidavit filed by Mr. Watson, confirming and referring to previous affidavits and citing the rules of the petitioning Association and company and their regulations for transfer of stock of deceased or retiring pilots.

The court drew Mr. Hays' attention to the definition of "enemy" as contained in the Act of 1914 and reading: "persons and bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in any country with which His Majesty is at war."

Mr. Hays said he had been unable to find any solution of this difficulty. He admitted that a vestment could not be made and asked for an order for payment of the money into the enemy dividend's account, under regulation 8 of the King's Regulations 1, 1917. A possibility of future action under this clause is seen in the judgment.

In giving judgment, Sir Haviland said:

"I regret that I must refuse the application. The power to make the order depends entirely upon the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act of 1914, where it is set forth in the preamble what are enemies. For the purposes of the act it is quite clear that enemies are 'persons or bodies of persons residing or carrying on business in any country with which His Majesty is for the time being at war.'

"These four pilots, who are shareholders in the company and in respect of whom this application is made, are at the present time residing in China. They are not therefore within the definition of enemy as set out in the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act. I am aware of the fact that there has been a certain proclamation as to enemies in China. The Trading with the Enemy Consolidation Regulations, 1917, take note of that proclamation and in the definition of 'enemy' in regulation 2 they apply for the purpose of the regulation the provisions of that proclamation to the subjects of enemy powers who are residing or carrying on business in China amongst other places. But this is not an application under the regulations of which I have spoken, but under section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act of 1914 and, as I have said, the definition of 'enemy' which is set out in the preamble to the act does not cover the four people with respect to whom this application is made. Nor is it possible by analogy to take the case any further, because if you look at later acts, omitting the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, you find that the definition of 'enemy' set out in the preamble to that act is modified with respect to certain sections of the act, and those sections do not include section 4. I think it quite clear that the section under which I am asked to vest this property is one under which, in the circumstances, I am unable to act, and I am afraid, in the circumstances, there is no course open to me but to refuse the order.

"The question has been further raised as to whether this money is not a debt payable into the Enemy Dividends Account, under regulation 8 of the Trading with the Enemy (Consolidation) Regulations. The debt is not a debt by the company, but it is a debt which will arise in the future between an incoming pilot and any of these pilots who may have retired. At the present moment it would be going beyond my province to express an opinion as to whether these men have in fact retired within the meaning of article 7 of the Articles of Association. It would be purely an obiter dictum and would be of no value to them, but the time when the debt arises will be when, if ever, an incoming pilot takes the place of one of these men who has retired. Then it seems to me there would be a debt which had arisen, but I do not see at the present time how I can make any order with reference to a debt which has not arisen and therefore I must leave incoming pilot or company to make any application that they may be advised when they have determined what action they think it necessary for them to take."

War Films Matinee At Olympic Today

A matinee showing of the British Official War Films under the auspices of the Shanghai Schools will be given at the Olympic Theater at 3 p.m. today. Besides these fine films, Messrs. Silas and Dearn and "Jimmy" will entertain the children.

News Brevities

For assaulting a tram-car conductor, a student named Zien Yin-ling was given three weeks' imprisonment yesterday at the Mixed Court.

* * *

The management for the A.D.C. production "The Witness for the Defense," to be presented February 15 and 16, announces that all seats booked and not paid for within twenty-four hours will be sold.

* * *

Corps orders issued by Major Trueman announce that Headquarters offices will be closed for the China New Year from February 11 to 14, both days inclusive.

* * *

The Exchange Banks will be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week on account of China New Year holidays.

* * *

The third ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., will be held at the offices of the General Managers at 11 a.m. today to receive the reports and accounts to December 31, 1917.

* * *

High praise for Brigadier-General R. N. Bray, D.S.O., the former commandant of the S.V.C., was made by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in the London Gazette of December 11, 1917. The late Shanghai commandant was complimented for his "distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty."

* * *

The result of the tenth draw of the Powhattan Club War Savings Raffle yesterday was as follows:—1st Prize, ticket No. 351, $1,750; 2nd Prize, ticket No. 314, $375; 3rd Prize, ticket No. 74, $250; 4th Prize, ticket No. 455, $125.

* * *

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration announces that tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on April 1 for the supply of 96 locomotive tires. Tender forms with drawings attached and full particulars may be secured from Mr. S. C. Shu, managing director, on payment of $5

Obituary

Mr. Thomas Murray

Mr. Thomas Murray, chief engineer of the China Navigation Company's steamer Hsin Peking and one of the veteran engineers of the China Coast, died yesterday morning at his home, 26 Kungping Road, after only a few days of illness. Mr. Murray left his ship last Monday complaining of throat trouble but his condition was not considered in any way serious until he became suddenly worse on Thursday.

Mr. Murray was 51 years old and a native of Greenock, Scotland. He came East in 1891 as second engineer of the Taikoo steamer Paoting and was promoted to first engineer in 1895. He had served on the Hsin Peking for the last seven or eight years. He was extremely popular in Shanghai and the outports and was one of the oldest members of the Marine Engineers' Institute, of which he was at one time president. He was also a member of the Shanghai Junior Gold Club. He leaves a widow and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

The funeral will be held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Goldin Next Week

Horace Goldin, the illusionist who made a big name for himself when he was last in Shanghai, is due to arrive here next Tuesday and will soon open his season on Thursday at the Olympic Theater.

Miss Barbara Babbington, a bright London comedienne who was popular with the public before, will sing numerous new songs from her big repertoire.

The Goldin Company has done a big business during its long season in Manila and Hongkong.

The booking plan opens today. Owing to the booking office being closed on Monday and Tuesday, the Chinese New Year Holidays, the plans for the first two nights will be at the Olympic Theater from Saturday afternoon to Tuesday, or telephone West 147.

AMERICAN WAR RELIEF

The women in charge of the American War Relief work rooms, 18B Kiangse Road, announce that wool will be given out and finished garments received on Tuesday and Saturday mornings between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd

15 Nanking Road.

INSURANCE

Fire, Marine, Life | Motor Car, Burglary, Fidelity } Lowest rates Phone 65

INVESTMENTS

We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

HOUSE FOR SALE Phone 60

ON ROUTE VALLON, containing dining and drawing rooms, large halls, 4 bedrooms with built-in closets and cupboards, 3 tiled bathrooms with latest modern fittings, large veranda and servants' quarters, garden, tennis, etc. Tls. 25,000.

OFFICES TO LET Phone 60

One room at 15 Nanking Road.

LAND FOR SALE Phone 60

ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 2½ mow suitable for foreign residence

ON RUE LAFAYETTE, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.

Siamese Ship Sunk; All On Board Safe

90 Landed On Island Near Foochow; 40 Brought To Ningpo

The wreck of the Siamese Government vessel Yiam Samud, formerly the German Trautenfels, was sunk on February 3 off Alligator Island, off Foochow, according to announcement by the Coast Inspector's office.

The ship, which was of 2,992 tons, lies with her forward part showing above water. The American steamer Yazoo landed the Yiam's captain and forty Chinese supercargoes at Ningpo Thursday and ninety-seven of the naval crew of the sunken vessel remained on Alligator Island with ten days' provisions, left on February 5 by the Yazoo.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN TSENG MURDER TRIAL

Closing Arguments Heard In Case Growing Out Of Assassination In 1915

Judgment was reserved in the case against Yin Sung-woo, alias Sung Jang-foo, charged with complicity in the murder of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng, at the Mixed Court yesterday before Brisitsh Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan. The session was devoted to the summing up by counsel for prosecution and defence and a formal application of Mr. G. D. Musso, representing the Chinese Government, for the extradition of the accused.

Mr. Fleming, addressing the Court for the defence, pointed out the failure of the identification of the accused as the person charged. He continued that even if he was Sung Jang-foo, the evidence of the prosecution as to his connection with the crime was wholly untrustworthy and unsatisfactory, as the documents presented by the prosecution contained "made-up" statements which the assassins, Wang Siao-fung and Wong Ming-san, were compelled to affix their signatures to before their execution by the military authorities. He said that even Mr. Newman, the prosecuting attorney, admits that the record of the Military Court was full of lies. He asked that the accused be discharged.

Mr. Newman contended that the evidence submitted by the prosecution was much more reliable than that of the defence and that the accused had given most contradictory evidence and misstatements. He said he believed that the accused was Sung Jang-foo and was the man that the Chinese Government wanted.

Other counsel present in Court were Mr. Godfrey, who was watching the case on behalf of the family of the deceased Admiral, and Messrs. Fukuoka and Matsuoka, both retained by the defence.

AUSTRALIA TO BUILD SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, N.S.W., February 6.—It is officially stated that before long a dozen ships will be actually laid down in various parts of Australia.

KING GEORGE EXPRESSES HOPE OF EARLY VICTORY

America's Entrance Has Balanced Russia's Collapse, He Tells Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—Parliament has been prorogued until the 12th instant. The following is the text of the King's speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: Since last I addressed you great events have happened. Within a few weeks of that occasion the United States decided to take their stand by the side of this country and its Allies in defence of the principles of liberty and justice.

"Their entry into the war was followed by that of other neutral States and has united practically the whole civilised world in a league of nations against unscrupulous aggression. It has lent additional strength to our arms and inspired fresh confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause.

"On the other hand, Russia, distracted by internal dissensions, has not been able to persevere in the struggle until the fruits of her great sacrifices would be reaped and for the present has ceased to bear her part in the Allied task. The negotiations opened by her with the enemy, however, prove that the ambitions which provoked this unhappy war are yet unabated.

"These tragic events have added to the burdens of the other Allies but they have not impaired the vigor and loyalty with which one and all continue the common aim. Amid the confusion of changing events the determination of the democracies of the world to secure a just and enduring peace stands out ever more clearly.

"In all the theaters of the war our naval and military forces have displayed throughout the year a noble courage, high constancy and fixed determination which have won for them the admiration of the people. In France the enemy has been repeatedly and successfully thrown back and I await with assurance the further progress of the conflict.

"In Palestine and Mesopotamia the most revered and famous cities of the Orient have been wrested from the Turk, while in Africa the enemy has lost the last remnant of his colonial possessions. In all these fields the forces of my Dominions and the Indian Empire have borne their full share in the toil and in the glory of the day.

"During the year the representatives of my Dominions and the Indian Empire were summoned for the first time to the Sessions of an Imperial War Cabinet. Their deliberations have been of the utmost value in the prosecution of the war and the promotion of Imperial unity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberality with which you have provided the heavy expenditure of the war.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I have been pleased to consent to proposals for the better representation of the people. I trust this measure will ensure to a much larger number of my subjects of the United Kingdom an effective voice in the Government of the country and enable the national unity, which has been so marked a characteristic of the war, to continue in the not less arduous work of reconstruction in times of peace. The settlement of this difficult question by agreement leads me still to hope that, despite the complexities of the problem, a solution may be possible with regard to the Government of Ireland, upon which a Convention of representatives of my Irish people is now deliberating.

"The successful prosecution of the war is still our first aim and endeavor. I have watched with a proud and grateful heart the unvarying enthusiasm with which all sections of my people have responded to every demand upon them for this purpose and, as they face the final tests which may yet be required to carry our efforts to fruition, I pray Almighty God may vouchsafe us his blessing."

"The Fairy Land Of Nippon"

It was a colorful and highly interesting jaunt through the most scenic sections of "The Fairy Land of Nippon" on which Mr. A. E. C. Hindson took his hearers at Apollo Theater last evening. Mr. Hindson lectured in aid of the Netley Beds Fund of the Overseas Club and a good house followed his discourse and gave evidences of unalloyed admiration for the exceptionally fine slides with which the speaker illustrated his talk. The slides and talk, Mr. Hindson explained, were the result of his last summer's vacation trip through Japan. Beginning with the hills and lakes in the historic region surrounding Fujiyama he travelled, and his audience travelled with him, through the picture spots of the "Fairy Land." Lakes, picturesque temples and country side bits, colorful types, mountain scenes and cloud effects, all wonderfully and naturally colored, were the photographic record which Mr. Hindson brought back from his vacationing and screened before his audience, connecting the whole with an interesting running narrative and descriptive account of his journeyings.

The slides were followed by a laughable Chaplin film, "The Cure" which topped off an enjoyable evening. A good house was out to take advantage of the program and among the box patrons were Lady Fraser and Sir Havilland and Lady Sausmarez.

Football

Skottowe Cup Semi-Final

The Shanghai Football Club first eleven and the Soconny team will meet on the Police ground at 2.30 p.m. today in the semi-final of the Skottowe Cup competition. The teams will be:

S.F.C.—L. Bertes, P. Isherwood and M. Tonkin (Capt.); D. Campbell, A. Loonis and C. Craigie-Ross; H. N. Olsen, S. T. Clark, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake and A. H. Leslie.

Reserves.—J. H. Johns, T. G. Smeaton, A. P. Goldman.

Sconny.—D. Sequeira, J. Stellingwerff (Capt.), C. Whiteman, J. Harvey, V. F. Maher, A. Almeida, C. Passos, E. F. Mears, C. Ozorio, H. Stellingwerff and W. J. Noodt.

Reserve: H. J. Sanft.

Mr. J. Quayle will referee the game.

New Year's Day Match

On Monday there will be a football match between the Soconny Football Club and the Endeavorers' Sunday School team. The match will be played on the Shanghai Recreation Club's ground at 2.45 p.m. The teams follow:

Endeavorers' Sunday School.—A. McKerro, B. H. Smith, F. Wittsack, J. Mahon, A. Emamooden, N. C. Young, C. Sofoulis, J. Pettersen, A. Sofoulis, R. J. Maitland, T. Emamooden.

Reserve.—E. Lester.

Soconny Football Club.—B. A. Shirazee, J. Stellingwerff (Capt.), P. Oliveros, J. Harvey, V. F. Maher, H. Champney, C. Passos, H. Stellingwerff, E. F. Mears, H. J. Sanft, and W. J. Noodt.

Reserve.—C. Fuxman.

Today's Hockey

A league hockey match, "B" Company, British, S.V.C., versus Portuguese, will be played on the Recreation ground at 2.45 p.m. today. The following will represent "B" Co.:

Barnes, Melville (Captain), Rawsthorne, Burton, Moore, Orton, Nash, Cooper, Bothwell, Taylor and W. H. Passikedes.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant: S.V.C., February 8, 1918.

No. 11. Chinese New Year:—The Headquarter Offices will be closed for the Chinese New Year Holidays from the 11th to 14th February, both days inclusive.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

Ready to use instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure ; HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked ; HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees ; HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly ; HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted; HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.
In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a hairbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed.

LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

LUX

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The VALO Smile

The smile of cigarette satisfaction

This man has found a cigarette he likes to smoke, that fulfills his idea of what a cigarette should be in quality and price. This man knows that

VALO Cigarettes

contain a smooth blend of Virginia tobacco that doesn't parch the throat or leave an unpleasant cigaretty taste after smoking. He knows that he gets full money's worth in cigarette satisfaction when he buys VALO.

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Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

THE METAL LAMPS

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.40 each.
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WEATHER

Very cloudy weather. Southerly winds in the Northern districts. Variable breezes in our regions. Strong monsoon in the South.

BIRTH

MERRITT. On February 8, 1918, at Nanking, to Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Merritt, a son (Francis Neville). 16798

DEATH

REMEDIOS: On February 8, at the General Hospital, Maria Luiza Vieira Remedios, age 28 years, dearly-beloved wife of Mr. F. M. R. Remedios. Deeply regretted. Cortege will leave General Hospital at 3.15 p.m. Funeral at Pahsienjao about 4 p.m. All friends are invited to attend. Macao, Hongkong and Japan papers please copy. 16787

IMPARTIAL AND PRO RESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 9, 1918

Secretary Baker's Sensation

THE sensational statement of Secretary of War Baker to the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs, published yesterday in THE CHINA PRESS, has aroused unusual interest in Shanghai and a number of persons have asked THE CHINA PRESS for an explanation of it. The statement to which we refer was as follows:

"I know," he said "that the American people are impatient, but I am confident that they will be completely satisfied when the full story is told. When the final victory is won, the credit will be coming to American enterprise and to the courage and determination of the Swiss people."

His reference to Switzerland, the despatch added, created a sensation, but he refused to enter into detail as to whether the crisis in which the Swiss play a part has passed or is now impending.

Some readers are inclined to believe that Secretary Baker was foreshadowing the entrance of Switzerland in the war on the side of the Allies but this we consider to be a false interpretation of the statement. Our view is that Germany, having in hand the preparations for the greatest offensive blow of the war on the Western front, has been bringing pressure to bear on the Swiss in an effort to secure a free and unopposed passage through Switzerland in order to turn the French right; that Germany has even threatened Switzerland with the fate of Belgium, and that notwithstanding this threat the Swiss have manfully resolved to defend their neutrality to the end, a decision which, of course, the whole Allied world would applaud.

This explanation is somewhat borne out by the cables from Berne telling of the calling out of additional Swiss troops to strengthen the defense of their frontiers. Unless there had been some new development along the lines indicated, i.e. a German threat of invasion, the Swiss Government would hardly have called out the fresh levy.

Food In Russia And Germany

(New York Times)

A SWISS newspaper, speaking of Germany's small supply of food, said last week that only the armistice on the Eastern front had prevented a revolt of the people. "The hope of obtaining food from Russia," it added, "alone restrains the disciplined German workmen." There is evidence about the perilous shortage in the following from the Berliner Tageblatt:

"Foodstuff prospects are more unfavorable than at any time during the war. To the high cost of food, which already has become a terrible burden to the masses, is added the danger that not even the most absolutely necessary foodstuffs can be considered as assured."

And Vorwaerts, the newspaper organ of German Socialists, was recently punished by temporary suspension for asserting that local authorities were guilty of profiteering and favoritism in the distribution of food, while the masses were "not only hungry, but literally starving."

Christmas Day brought outbreaks. Swiss despatches say, while there was much begging in many districts. Only the rich had ordinary Christmas dinners.

Germans who expect food help from Russia will be disappointed. Austria's Food Minister predicted on December 23 that his country's supplies would soon be increased in this way, but only in Southern Russia can the grain be found, and control there is in the hands of those opposing the Bolsheviki. In the North the food shortage is greater than in Germany. Rations are very small. An officer of one of the Russian railway companies, who recently arrived in this country, says that there must be imports of food. He predicts that Germany will "do everything, even the impossible, to give Russia bread and clothing," if such help does not come from the Allies. If Russia is sorely in need of food from abroad, the German rations will not be enlarged by exports from her territory.

Our War Trade Board has consented to the shipment of 40,000 tons of corn and oats to Finland. The people there are suffering for lack of grain which they bought some time ago in Russia, where it was taken from trains by starving men. The proposed exports to Finland will go by way of Sweden. Germany has captured and taken to her ports several Swedish ships loaded with grain. Our Government, when it attempts to help the Finns, will strive, of course, to prevent diversion of the foodstuffs to either Germany or Russia. The cargoes must not be added to Germany's food supply.

Switzerland And The War In Italy

The Swiss press is showing an increasing disposition to examine the possible bearing of the campaign in Italy on the situation of Switzerland herself.

Papers like the Neue Zurcher Nachrichten, and the Berner Tagblatt, either wholly or partially under German control, have not hesitated to exclaim with the latter that "a breath of relief ran through German Switzerland at the news of the Italian disaster," and to welcome the Austro-German offensive on the ground that it has removed once for all the danger—upon the existence of which they have always insisted—of an attempt on the part of the Entente to break through the south and west on Swiss territory. The Neue Zurcher Zeitung, as well as French-Swiss organs, has rebuked its contemporaries for utterances of this kind, however, and even the Germanophil Bund has observed that if Italy becomes one of the chief theaters of war, the difficulties of Switzerland's position will be greatly increased. Even now it points out, she is feeling the difference in her exports of coal and iron from Germany and of provisions from France.

Meanwhile the comments of the Neue Zurcher Zeitung, perhaps most representative of all Swiss papers, are extremely grave. We do not know, it writes at the conclusion of an article in appreciation of the steadfastness and courage shown by the Italians during the war, what time may have in store for us. At any rate our situation is such as to call for the utmost watchfulness. We ardently pray that days of bitterest trial may be spared us; but if that may not be, may they at least be borne with the same heroism which we witness today in a nation whom we number among our friends.

The National Zeitung sounds a similar note, and its military correspondent puts forward the view that the Austro-German offensive has heightened the possibility of Switzerland's being dragged into the war. So far, he remarks, the Italian front has not been one of first importance, but with the participation of the leading nations of both belligerent groups in the struggle, which has now assumed the character of a trial of strength, the situation has changed. In the circumstances two possibilities present themselves. Either the German troops may penetrate so far west in Italy that Switzerland's roads and rails would become their most direct means of communication; or the struggle may prove indecisive, in which case the possession of Switzerland might turn the scale in favor of one side or the other. It is not likely, however, the writer considers, that at a critical moment, either side would seek to win any advantage by force; for the delay that Switzerland's resistance would impose would be fatal for the success of the scheme. Hence it is in the economic sphere that the Republic must look for, and guard against, any attempt to infringe her neutrality.

Germans Make America Chief Butt Of Humor

By Judson C. Welliver

(New York Sun)

If there are any humors connected with the war—and one cannot avoid the suspicion that there are if one reads the German newspapers—the sort of editorial and public opinion expressed in Germany nowadays is entitled to rank high among them. Particularly is Germany in a peculiar state of something between bland ignorance and dazed realisation of what America has to do with this war.

It would be almost heresy to suggest in Germany that the war could have continued until now, that Germany's complete triumph would not have been achieved before this time but for the malevolent attitude of America during the period when it pretended to be neutral, and later but for America's declaration of war against Germany.

So the organs of information and opinion in Germany feel under the necessity of convincing their public that America is peculiarly wicked, malicious and designing. Of course the Americans don't intend really to fight. They are going to lend money and sell supplies to their allies, to brag and bluster a good deal, but they will never fight. It is not hard to recall that that was exactly what the Germans used to say about Britain. If it wasn't a German who indited the malicious observation "England will fight to the last Frenchman" it was merely because no Teuton was clever enough to phrase it that way.

Down to the outbreak of the battle of the Somme the German public was still being jollied along with this sort of talk about England. It firmly believed that nobody in England could or would fight. Kitchener's efforts to raise his first million were gleefully derided throughout Germany as one of the really funniest things that had happened.

Buncombe Fooled Germany

Then one day Mr. Asquith calmly announced from the Commons floor that Britain had 3,000,000 men in arms. All that growling and fault finding about the difficulty of raising a million men had been sheer buncombe. It had served, however, to fool Germany, and incidentally it had fooled most of England and practically all of America, including millions of England's friends who were sorely disappointed.

Then one day Sir Douglas Haig turned hell loose on the Somme, and since that time talk about British decadence, British cowardice, British commercialism, British enthusiasm about shedding French blood and sacrificing Russia's millions, has gone a good deal out of fashion beyond the Rhine. England is still pictured as the Machiavellian schemer, the Power that caused the war, the nation that expects to benefit chiefly by it. But there isn't much conversation about England not being willing to fight.

However, the Germans must have somebody among their enemies to deride, and so America has been cast for the time being in the role formerly assigned to England. America isn't charged with causing the war, that distinction still is England's; but America is guilty of the even more heinous offence of keeping the war going by holding out illusory promises to England and France.

The wise old chaps with the whiskers and the chairs of economics, politics and philosophy have wised themselves up to the American game. America is going to go ahead selling things to the Allies, accumulating mortgages on their inheritances, and when the war is over America will step in as the world's banker, landlord, industrial chieftain and all round oppressor.

Jealousy Factories Pathetic

It would be extremely amusing if it were not so pathetic to follow these supposedly ingenious efforts to create jealousies and antagonisms, orginally between England and France, later between England and Russia, now between England and America. But it is pitiful to realise that this sort of pabulum, fed with a spoon to the German public, seemingly satisfies it and braces it for the further sacrifices demanded.

Recently a new note is being introduced. They are beginning to prepare the German public mind for a shock from America comparable to the battle of the Somme.

They hear rumors that America is really going to get into the game. That it is raising a real army, building ships, organising its industrial establishments on a war basis, preparing to put a preposterous amount of real money into the war without even taking mortgages on Canada, Australia, London and the provinces.

Of course, as German opinion in this new development views the matter, nobody in Germany need be worried about America, for after all America is the real contemptible. England used to be, but it has got over it.

It is only necessary to keep firmly in mind that America is unalterably and inevitably contemptible and the higher command will do the rest.

Trying To Scare America

The other day the Rhenish-Westphalian Gazette commenting on Lloyd George's Paris speech presented a characteristically German view of the American relation to the war. It said:

Mr. Lloyd George's object in making such a speech remains obscure. He advanced various reasons for so doing, as for instance, that England had not been sufficiently impressed with the necessity for a war council, and so he had used strong words after he had visited Italy to force her to realise the project. But one does not see why he lays such particular stress on this point that in order to make it he went so far as to deliver one of his old sensational speeches. When all is said it can only lead to the blind leading the blind. We can well credit what he says with reference to having to draw attention to the need of a common political strategy, especially in the case of America. Was the speech meant to frighten America?

"The latter had struggled so long to avoid making serious preparations and definitely taking a hand in the war that the Ambassadors of the Entente were obliged to make representations one after the other at Washington. The enemy press had to hoist signals of distress and to send appeals, threats—nay, even howls of rage across the Herring Pond. At last, as we announced yesterday, Wilson has declared his readiness to go along with the rest, and thus has Lloyd George gained what he declared to be his object."

So the Paris speech was designed merely to scare America into beginning to get ready to start!

Planning To Get Indemnities

One of the most interesting sections of the German press is that which would be frankly pacifist if it dared. Some of the newspapers gave considerable space to an address by Herr Gothein at Munich a few days ago on German economic interests at the conclusion of peace. He pointed out that the German war debt will soon amount to $25,000,000,000, and bewailed the fact that the Allies are going bankrupt at such a rate that when the war is over it will be impossible for victorious Germany to exact any indemnity! On this point he was particularly aggrieved with England and the United States, because while admitting that they are still rich enough to pay big indemnities there is no way to get to them and take it away from them. Note these bewailings:

"War aim pamphlets distributed broadcast throughout the empire insist that Germany will demand an indemnity of $5,000,000,000, but who is to pay the indemnity? Russia is on the verge of bankruptcy, as are also Servia, Montenegro and Italy. The Germans have always believed they would squeeze a heavy indemnity out of France; but France has lost the great part of her wealth, her Russian securities are now valueless, her richest provinces are ruined and her loss in human life is enormous. It might, however, be possible to compel her to pay an indemnity by occupying territory until she has paid, but on the other hand Germany will need all her men at home after the war."

Worried By Treasure Chests

Truly a painful situation for Germany! France is not able to pay, and Germany is not able to collect! But that isn't the worst of it. If only the treasure chests of England and America were get-atable!

"There remains rich England from which an indemnity might be obtained, although her burden of debt has been greatly augmented by the war and her economic strength seriously impaired by loss of shipping. However, it will be practically impossible to force England to contribute an indemnity, as Germany is unable to occupy British territory. Seeing that there is no prospect, owing to their geographical position of obtaining indemnities from the United States and Japan, the Germans will have to make up their minds to pay the cost of the war themselves. The prolongation of the war for another year would cost roundly $12,000,000,000, and is it worth the price?"

Truly, it is a painful situation for a Power that started out to conquer the world. Still there might be some chance if Europe as a whole could be made to realise that the real danger—a danger to the Entente as well as Germanic power alike—is America. Certainly the neutral countries beginning to feel the heavy hand of the Anglo-American blockade policy ought to listen to reason.

Sees Danger To Holland

So the Berlin Tageblatt prints a long piece about Holland's effort to defend itself against England and America as follows:

"The principal danger to Holland lies in America's fundamental ignorance of Europe's condition and England's acquiescence in America's most radical demands. There is no question of England's influence on America's plans in this direction, for England has taken great care to give America a free hand. America has organised a great commercial intelligence service of her own connected with the American Legation, and seems to have made arrangements with the oversea trust similar to the English agreement.

"All this goes to show that America is convinced that the English measures have proved inadequate, and the Dutch Commission in America will hardly have been aided by any English prestige in Washington. Colyn has suggested Holland's only practical reply, namely, the interruption of Belgian relief work, for this is a question affecting England's prestige in Paris and Havre, and in which she finds herself closer to Holland's standpoint than America. The struggle which Holland is conducting against America is one of importance to all Europe and England will be unable to close her eyes to the fact that the cause of Europe is her cause also."

Thus is England warned that the war is now America's war for the conquest of Europe! Will not England see in time, the menace of this new Western barbarism and make common cause with Germany and Turkey to save civilisation?

Portugal Menaced Also

Not only Holland, among the small countries, is the object of American avarice and greed. Portugal too is warned that although she is small America has an eye on her too; nothing is too small for these thrifty Americans to pick up, now that they have started collecting souvenirs of empire. So the Kieler Neueste Nachrichten discusses the rumors which were set afloat all over Germany and then turned loose in the world's atmosphere by the official wireless about America seizing the Azores, which belong to Portugal. The Nachrichten sees more omens of American imperialistic design:

"These islands are especially suitable as a base for American shipping convoys. America's real intention to safeguard the way to Panama is to further the American imperialistic policy. The measure is really directed against England. Germany will watch further developments with interest."

And now for the next developer, the demonstration—in Germany they demonstrate by assumption—that America is rapidly overshadowing England and will presently be bossing the whole program of the Entente. Of course there could be no other object, with a wickedly imperialistic nation such as America always has been, save the absorption of the British Empire into the American system.

The Berlin Vorwaerts, a Socialistic paper that in recent time constantly has been used to get the autocracy's views favorably stated before the Socialistic public, writes entertainingly about President Wilson's telegram to Col. House. The President indicated the view that it was desirable to establish the closest possible union among the allied nations through an allied council. Vorwaerts sees the hidden hand:

"In other words, America is preparing to put pressure upon her allies on the question of the War Council. We shall be able to judge to what extent the political dependence of England upon the North American Union has increased by the echo which this interference will awaken on the Thames."

This sort of balderdash, which is continuously and unsparingly served to the German public pretending to be serious and understanding analysis of world events, might be quoted ream after ream.

A German View Of Hertling

The Arbeiter Zeitung of November 3 contains an article entitled "Reichskanzlerwechsel," from which we take the following paragraphs:

"Count Hertling is 75 years old, and it is questionable if he possesses the elasticity necessary for his office, which is the most comprehensive and exacting in the world. He was for long the spokesman of the Center on foreign policy, and as president of the Bundesrat Committee on Foreign Affairs. . . . When he took office in Munich, as Bavarian Premier, he had to meet the distrust of non-Clericals and anti-Clericals, and he largely succeeded in abating it.

"Count Hertling is no Rupert; he eschews all adventure; and, as befits his age, he pursues his way definitely but urbanely. Though he is no leader of a forlorn hope, he has seen the power of the Center grow great under his guidance. . . . He, who stood forth as an opponent of the parliamentary system of government in the Reichstag, was the founder of that very system in Bavaria.

"By nature conservative, he is none the less sufficiently opportunist to understand the needs of the time, and to accommodate himself to uncongenial necessities. In him the Empire has drawn no great prize in the lottery; but, at least, he is not a dismal blank like his predecessor.

"In foreign policy he pursues the Bethmann tradition, with a leaning to the side of peace by negotiation. His connection with the Center gives him some bias towards the resolution of July 19, and his good relations with Vienna and the Vatican will influence his war aims in the right direction. He is thus in no sense to be regarded as a Chancellor after the annexationist's own heart.

"Party attitudes towards him are various. At the first whisper of his appointment the Social Democrats and Progressives were uneasy, doubtless owing to his Conservative associations. Their fears have proved false; they have made friends with him, and although they do not see in him a resolute pioneer in democratic reform, they have hopes of his adaptability. It would certainly seem that he has made his pact with the Reichstag majority and is prepared to give the parties a greater influence."

An entry in a political diary of the Arbeiter Zeitung runs as follows: "Michaelis looked like a gargoyle; Hertling looks like nothing more than a distinguished surgeon. Will he be one?"

War Time Wallops

Patriotism was once defined as the last refuge of a scoundrel, but it is the first camouflage of traitors and near-traitors.—*Springfield Republican.*

German autocracy remains as brutally assertive as ever, but the German Army on a certain part of the West front is showing a more retiring disposition.—*Chicago Herald.*

Our respects to General the Honorable Sir Julian Byng, and the hope that, if the war must go that far, the final operations will find him hyngin' on the Rhine.—*Newark News.*

How in the world could those New York school authorities think of making charges of disloyalty against teachers who are known by the good old Anglo-Saxon names of Schneer, Mufson, and Schmalhausen?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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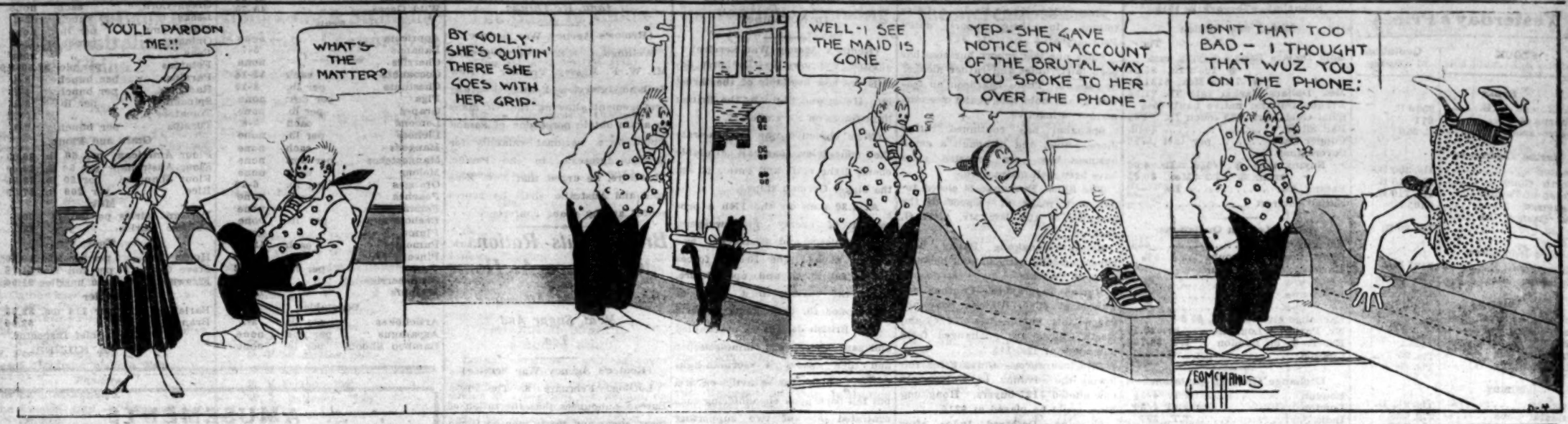
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BY GOLLY. SHE'S QUITIN' THERE SHE GOES WITH HER GRID.
WELL-I SEE THE MAID IS GONE
YEP-SHE GAVE NOTICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRUTAL WAY YOU SPOKE TO HER OVER THE PHONE-
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Humor In Trenches And Afloat Brutally Frank But Keen

War has its humor. The brand is brutally frank and direct and lacking in subtlety, according to war correspondents and others who have made a study of it on the spot. For example: Across No Man's Land one morning there appeared in the German trenches the following poster:

Irischmans
The Englishmans are shooting
Your
Wifes and Children
in
The Streets.

No response was made during the day, but at night a party of Irishmen went over the top, cleaned out the trench and brought back the poster and with it some prisoners.

According to Ian Hay, who saw a great deal of war as Captain in the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, the favorite diversion of the Tommies, whenever the trenches are close together, is to call "Waiter!" loudly and many times—an allusion to the occupation of many Germans in England in the peaceful days.

The spirit of fun has been in the trenches from the first and cannot be suppressed. In the early days when the men slept and obtained shelter in dugouts not so comfortable as they are now, considerable ingenuity was displayed in making these quarters shrapnel and splinter proof and also in devices to keep out, as much as possible, the rain. Favorite designation on placards on dugouts were "Ritz Hotel," "Hotel Cecil," "Rue Dormir" and other names of London and Paris hotels. Signboards on roads leading to the front were marked: "This way to the Prussians," and on the other side of the line, before the Marne: "This way to Paris."

Now that conditions are reversed there is a chuckle in the story of the German General who to impress the inhabitants of Aix-la-Chapelle marched his Belgian prisoners over the same route five times.

Humor is not confined to the men-ashore; the men afloat have their share of it and doubtless the war will develop a certain type of humor in the submarine and aerial branches of the service. But humor elsewhere can never be as broad or have so wide a range as the humor of the trenches with its mixing of many nationalities.

Even in the face of death humor will not be suppressed, and there is the story of the British boat blown up by a submarine. Two tars were struggling in the water. Said one, "It's a long way to Tipperary," the words of the song telling the whole story of their situation in half a dozen words. "Yes," replied the other instantly, "if you are going to swim."

Diplomacy sometimes deals with subtle humor, as witness the conversation between a Russian and an Austrian diplomat. The Austrian remarked that he was surprised that the Russians were requistioning so many autos, adding: "Your roads are so bad." "But yours are so good," commented the other quickly.

Soldiers' letters frequently tell of their work in a humorous way. Wrote a Tommy on the battlefront when the Germans had it all their own way: "At 4 o'clock Monday morning they attacked us again, so we left the milk (303) on the doorstep and retired again."

The pollu is just as fond of his joke as Tommy is. At a temporary French post Office not far from a trench was set up this notice, "We close from noon to 2 p.m. The Prussian cannon are requested to do likewise."

That Ivan has a grim humor is seen in the placard which a Russian left on a pile of bread which in retreating the soldiers were unable to carry away. Upon the bread was poured gasoline. "We hear that the Germans need bread and gasoline; here they are," the Russian wrote.

One of the commonest pranks that the Tommies used to play on Fritz before the orders came to economise ammunition was to get a stick, put a cap on it and make it bob up and down to simulate a soldier moving about an observation post. Tons of ammunition have been used up on this hoax.

Soldiers laugh at danger to forget fear. That is why the big shells are named "Jack Johnsons," "coal boxes," "Percy," &c., and great is the delight of the Tommy who first discovers a new shell and names it. At mess he inquires: "Have you met Percy?" and then has the opportunity to tell what "Percy" is like and its sound as it comes through the air.

The Palmer shell got its name in a queer way. Palmer was nearly mad with a neuralgic pain in his head, when a shell burst near by. The explosion knocked him senseless for a time.

When he came around his first remark was "Me neuralgia's gone."

"And so is six of your mates," replied a comrade.

"Oh, crickey!" he replied, and that particular type of shell, on that front, thereafter was called "Palmer's neuralgia cure."

And yet there are those who say that humor does not blend with war! that they do not make jokes worth repeating! that the business of killing does not encourage wit!

Listen to the story of the sergeant awaiting a meal in what was left of the kitchen of an inn after a 12 inch shell made its home there. The partitions separating the dining room and the bar were riddled with bullets and fragments. The bar itself had its back broken and the tables and chairs were in various stages of demolition.

"What a fright you must have had!" said the sergeant sympathetically.

"Yes," replied the simple old lady who was in the kitchen when the shell burst and miraculously had come through alive. "I was afraid the range was busted."

The arrival of a chaplain in camp made it necessary to erect a temporary rostrum. Empty ration boxes were picked up at random and nailed together. The regimental chaplain ascended it and announced for the opening hymn "The Church's Sure Foundation." A hurricane of laughter followed. Being unable to proceed, the chaplain went down among the congregation. Then he too entered into the joke. The pulpit on all sides bore the brand of a famous whiskey.

The "Black Maria," which at one sweep digs a hole eight feet deep and fifteen feet across, gives ten seconds warning. No flag signal man is needed to give the alarm, the red flag of danger having no place on the front. The men, when the whistle of the "Black Maria" is heard, take to what they call their rabbit warrens. They themselves, because of their scrambling abilities in rushing to a place to huddle together, have nicknamed themselves rabbits. When the scream of the shell denotes that it is coming in their direction they cry out, "Here comes the gamekeeper!" No second warning is necessary.

A British General driving the Germans forward was within twenty feet of a shell that exploded but miraculously did him no harm.

"Twenty yards nearer," remarked the General to one of his staff, "that shell would have caused a promotion in the staff."

An aviator chafed before he won his decorations because the work he was directed to do in the air was monotonous. "If only they would let me go and leave my calling card with Emperor William!" he once remarked.

The lighter side of war is depicted in two incidents one ashore, the other afloat. A British cavalry subaltern was cut off from his men on the edge of a wood. He hid as best he could and finally saw a German soldier patrolling the road. It looked to him like murder to kill the German under the circumstances, so when the opportunity presented itself the subaltern gave the Hun a swift kick, which sent him screaming and running, affording the cavalryman an opportunity for laughter and getting back.

A British Tommy with a keen sense of humor noted a cold storage car temporarily held up on the road. With some chalk he scratched across its sides the following: "This car is filled with hot stuff for the Kaiser."

SLUMMING WITH DICKENS

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"Dr. Howe and his bride went to Europe on their wedding trip on the same steamer with Horace Mann and his newly made wife, Mary Peabody, the sister of Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne. The teacher of Laura Bridgman was well known in England through Dickens's 'American Notes' and people were anxious to do him honor.

"Dickens not only invited the interesting Americans to dinner but he offered to pilot Dr. Howe and his brother reformer, Horace Mann, about darkest London," writes Mary E. Parkman in St. Nicholas, "and show them the haunts of misery and crime which no one knew better than the author of 'Oliver Twist,' 'Little Dorrit' and 'Bleak House.' The following note written in Dickens's characteristic hand shows the zest with which the great novelist undertook these expeditions and his boyish love of fun:

"'Ninth June, 1843.

"'My Dear Howe—Drive tonight to St. Giles's Church. Be there at half past eleven—and wait. Somebody will put his head into the coach after a Venetian and mysterious fashion and breathe your name. Follow that man. Trust him to the death.

"'So no more at present from
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$590 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300 B.
North China	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 710 B.
Yangtsze	$205 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 20 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$127 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	112s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 25
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2.40 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 130 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 80 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 14¾
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 67 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 98 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 73
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 160 Sa.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 90
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 72½
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 125
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.15 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 95 S.
Industrials	
Sulter Tile	Tls. 33
China Sugar	Tls. 90 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.60 B.
Yangkats	Tls. 14 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14¼ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¼ B.
Amberol	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Ahang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9 Sa.
Cheng	Tls. 2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 5¾
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroee	Tls. 7
Krosweek Java	Tls. 16½
Padang	Tls. 12¼ B.
Pangkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permain	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
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Semambu	Tls. 1 B.
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Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.82½ S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Whai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.35 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¼
Whai Kalantan	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Sulping	Tls. 1¼
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Wangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
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Morse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
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Shanghai, February 8, 1918.

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Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 105=Tls.	95.24
@ 72.2=Mex.	$131.91
Mex Dollars Market rate Tls.	71.95
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Bars. 978 touch Tls.	263
Bar Silver	43½d.
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1756
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3½d.=Tls.	4.66
exch. @ 72.2=Mex.	$6.45
Peking Bar ..... Tls.	—
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.25
Ex. Y. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/3½
London	Demand	4/3½
India	T.T.	294
Paris	T.T.	536
Paris	Demand	537
New York	T.T.	102½
New York	Demand	102½
Hongkong	T.T.	89
Japan	T.T.	50½
Batavia	T.T.	251½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/5½d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/5½d.
London	6 m/s Cdts.	4/6d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/6½d.
Paris	4 m/s.	614
New York	4 m/s.	108½d.

Customs House Exchange Rates For February

Hk. Tls.	4.21	@ 4/3½		£1
,,	1	@ 581 =	Francs	6.47
,,	1	—	Marks	—
,,	0.33	@ 101½	Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 51	Yen	2.18
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees	3.56
,,	1	@ —	Roubles	—
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 8, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATION

Official

Shanghai Docks Tls. 80.00
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 160.00
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5% Exchequer Bonds @ Tls. 100.00
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Shanghai Docks Tls. 80.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1911 @ Tls. 87.00
S.M.C. 7% debs. 1917 @ Tls. 100.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1911 @ Tls. 90.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1904 @ Tls. 92.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 8, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

New Eng. @ Tls. 14.75 cash

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. are in receipt of telegraphic report from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held on February 6, as follows:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $90 per picul equivalent to 1s. 10½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe $91 per picul equivalent to 1s. 10¾d. in London.

Market opened demand is good which declined later market closed poor demand price a little lower, offered 940 tons sold 568 tons.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 23 years.

193 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1871.

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report dated February 1:—

Since our last report business has been fairly quiet and rather meager in volume. There has been no feature of any note, and at the close the market is inactive.

Shanghai has continued rather more active, and although a small business has been reported rates have been well maintained.

The Stock Exchange is closed today as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. A. H. G. Jackson.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have buyers at $625 with a small business done at the rate.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are wanted at $300. Unions have advanced to a buying rate of $765 and North Chinas are unchanged from last week at Tls. 115.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires, following the advance in Unions are now quoted $127 buyers. Hongkong Fires could be placed at $310.

Shipping.—Deferred Indos after various fluctuations are slightly firmer on the week, business having been done at the close at $159 for cash with corresponding rates forward. Douglases have come to business at $78 and Steamboats at $17.

Refineries.—China Sugars are wanted at $90 and Malabons at $33½.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats at Tls. 14½. Raubs at $2.40, Kallans at 38/- and Shells at 112/-could all be placed at quotations whilst Tronohs at 30/-and Urals at 23/-are on offer.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a quiet market at $96 with $99 done for March. Hongkong Docks are offering at $131. Shanghai Docks are firmer at Tls. 80 for cash.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are quiet at $90 ex dividend, Hongkong Lands at $86½ ex dividend, and Hongkong Hotels at $90. Kowloon Lands at $30 and West Points at $78½ ex dividend are unchanged from last week. Humphreys could be placed at $6.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotes the following:—

Ewos Tls. 170
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 123
Kung Yiks Tls. 14.10
Yangtszepoos Tls. 8.50.

the last named having just declared a dividend of Tls. 1.25 per share.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are wanted at $48 and China Lights at $4. Hongkong Trams are offering at $6½.

Miscellaneous.—Watsons are a quiet market at $5½. Cements have come to business at $7.80. Dairy Farms continue on offer at $80½, and Ropes at $28½. Ices are wanted at $190 and Waterboats have changed hands at $12½.

Companies Reports.

Humphrey Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.:—

The net Profit for the year, including $3,780.84 brought forward from last account amounts to $98,179.51		
From which have to be deducted:—		
Renumeration to Directors 5% on Net Profit	$4,719.93	
General Managers 5% on Net Profit	4,719.93	
		9,439.86
Leaving a balance of		$88,739.65
Which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—		
Pay a dividend of 50 cts. per share		$75,000.00
Transfer to credit of Typhoon and Flood's Insurance Fund		2,643.65
Write off Furniture account		683.00
Carry forward to new Profit and Loss Account		10,413.00
		$88,739.65

Union Waterboat Co., Ltd. The net profits for the year after allowing for the Consulting Committee and Auditor's fees, and including $8,221.31 brought forward from last account amount to $50,403.75.

The General Managers recommend the payment of a dividend of 12½ per cent, which will absorb $24,257.62, write off $10,000.00 from value of Waterboats, $500.00 from the value of Pipes and Staging, $7,000.00 off Investments, and carry forward a balance of $8,646.13 to new Account.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The result of the year's working, subject to audit is as follows:—

Gross Profit (after charging depreciation, etc.)	£51,148. 1. 7	
Less:—		
Debenture interest	£6,899. 11. 8	
Interim dividend of 9 per cent.	7,312. 10. 0	£14,212. 1. 8
		£36,936. 9. 5
Brought forward from 1916		16,705. 14. 1
Balance		£53,642. 4. 4

The Directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 14% per annum, amounting to £11,375 (to be payable in April next at Exchange 3/-=23.33 cents per share), leaving £42,267. 4.4 to be carried forward.

Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 2/11⅛ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 68.

RUNNING BATTLE FOUGHT IN HELIGOLAND BIGHT

Details Given Of Thrust Made By British Light Forces In November

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 6.—The first details are now available of the thrust into Heligoland Bight by the British light forces on November 17.

Their objective was to penetrate the mine-fields, bag all available enemy light craft and entice to sea the bigger German ships.

At 7.30 a.m. on the 17th a procession of enemy mine-sweepers, light cruisers and destroyers was sighted ahead. The British forces put on full speed and opened fire, while the enemy, in a cloud of smoke, fled for their home ports.

The British destroyers overhauled and sank an enemy mine-sweeper and then chased a German light cruiser, which was heavily on fire, but fell back upon encountering concentrated fire of two supporting enemy cruisers.

The British destroyers were handled in the narrow mined waters with conspicuous skill and effected their withdrawal without being hit and with no casualties.

Meanwhile the British light cruisers, amidst a rain of shells and a number of torpedoes loosed off by the enemy in the hope that they might chance to hit a British ship, made a desperate attempt to cut off the enemy. A running fight continued for two hours and for a distance of 30 miles into the mine-fields, till Heligoland was only 28 miles southeast. Then an enemy battle-squadron came up at full speed, whereupon the splinter-riddled little attacking force began their perilous retreat under a hail of big-caliber shells. The German battle fleet, however, did not proceed very far.

An enemy seaplane swooped down to within 200 feet of a light cruiser and dropped its freight of bombs but missed the mark.

The German commander of the sunk mine-sweeper, when he was rescued with his crew, exclaimed, "Shooting big shells at little ships—it is not fair."

The British casualties were light.

PROPORTIONAL VOTING MAY BE GIVEN TRIAL

Lords Adopt Proposal To Appoint Commission To Consider Experiment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—The House of Lords today adopted the proposal of Lord Lansdowne to appoint a commission to consider the application of proportional representation to a hundred constituencies, urban and rural, as an experiment.

Lord Curzon promised that if the House of Commons favored the report of the commission the Government would do its best to give effect to the proposal.

The House of Lords, by 74 votes to 33, rejected the modified form of an alternative vote proposed by the House of Commons and insisted on the complete deletion of the alternative vote from the Electoral Reform Bill, which was then returned to the House of Commons.

The House of Lords accepted Lord Lansdowne's compromise on the subject of proportional representation by 224 votes to 114. It also accepted the rejection of the alternative vote by the House of Lords without a division.

GERMAN AGENTS IN U.S. GET PRISON SENTENCES

Von Rintelen And Nine Others Guilty Of Conspiracy To Destroy Munitions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 6.—The German agent von Rintelen and ten other Germans have been sentenced to the maximum penalty of eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of Gold $2,000 each for conspiring to destroy munitions destined for the Entente.

Keep German Colonies, Says Premier Of N. Z.

Return Of Samoa Calamity To Australia And New Zealand, He Thinks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, N.Z., February 6.—Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, interviewed, said that any arrangement allowing the Germans to again obtain possession of Samoa would be a national calamity for British interests in the Pacific. Therefore, he urged that New Zealand and Australia shall be represented at any peace conference.

Britain Cuts Rations Of Troops At Home

Orders Reduced Allowance Of Meat, Sugar And Tea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—The Press Bureau announces that the ration of meat, sugar and tea to men on Home Service is reduced except for those under 19 who are in training.

The reduced ration of men on foreign service compares favorably with the field ration of most other armies.

AIR FIGHTS IN ITALY

Rome, February 6.—An official communique reports:

The British and Italian airmen attacked the enemy troops, on an aviation ground, set fire to some munition stores and brought down five enemy machines.

The enemy bombed Venice, Mester, and Treviso.

ENEMY TRADING IN U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 5.—President Wilson in a proclamation defines the term "enemy" in the Trading with the Enemy Act as including all alien enemies who are permanently interned by the War Department.

This interpretation enables the United States Government to take over all property of interned Germans, thereby preventing possible trading activities from the internment camps.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kamakura Maru	Dec. 15
Kanagawa Maru	Jan. 12
Mishima Maru	Jan. 21
Monmouthshire	Jan. 30
For Liverpool	
Talthybius	Jan. 24
Tamba Maru	Dec. 29
For New York	
Matoppo	Dec. 1
For San Francisco	
Adeline Smith	Jan. 31
Colombia	Jan. 3
Siberia Maru	Jan. 7
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 25
Venezuela	Feb. 3
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	Dec. 29
Javary	Jan. 2
Mexico Maru	Dec. 21
For Seattle	
Grayson	Nov. 15

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on February 5, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	15-25
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	16-18
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	14-16
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	,,	60-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-30
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	1.00-1.20
Hare	,,	35-40
Partridge	,,	40-50
Pheasant	,,	50-80
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	10-12
Quail	,,	14-16
Snipe	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	5-7
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	12-15
Pineapples	,,	none
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	2-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	20-24
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	,,	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.85
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.35
Bran	,,	$2.05

Chief Inspector.
E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE: Programme Tonight, Feb. 9th and 10th.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN The Gloomshifter of Europe IN "THE CURE"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN "THE CURE"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN "THE CURE"

2000 feet of Laughs, Screams and Yells

Charlie's friends and admirers are cordially invited to the biggest half hour's laughter we have ever presented to Shanghai.

A Noble Action, A fine Pathe Drama.

BRITISH GAZETTE —PATHE'S— AMERICAN GAZETTE —PATHE'S— GAZETTE

TONIGHT, 8th SPECIAL OVERSEAS CLUB PERFORMANCE

MATINEE, Today 4 p.m.

"The Cigarette Girl" featuring Gladys Hulette A New Cinema Star.

MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m.

"The Fatal Ring" Episode 17: "The Death Weight" Episode 18: "The Subterfuge"

VICTORIA THEATRE

New Programme

For Feb. 9th, 10th & 11th

SHOWING

"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

with

MARIE DORO

SHOWING ALSO

The Keystone Comedy

"Only a Messenger Boy"

In Two Parts

THE

Olympic Theatre

PRESENTS

on

February 9th

The Famous Artist

MAY MURRAY

IN

"A Mormon Maid"

IN SIX GRIPPING PARTS

A Thrilling Story of Early Mormon Days.

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

JUST TO REMIND YOU that Tonight Tonight

We are Showing The Fine Military Feature IN 3 PARTS

"Royal Conspiracy"

Supported By a Splendid Selection of SCREAMING COMEDIES

On Monday, 11th February Begin the first two Episodes of the Great Serial Photo-play

"The Voice on the Wire"

Written by Eustace Hale Ball featuring the great actor "BEN WILSON" and the Charming artist "NEVA GERBER"

Siccawei Weather Report

7.—The barometers have moderately fallen in the North and risen in the Central and Southern districts; very cloudy, damp and misty weather in our regions. Rain in Formosa.

8.—Overcast, misty drizzling weather.

Friday, February 8, 1918.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	762.62	763.91
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.03	30.08
Variation mm for 24h	—4.31	—2.74
Variation mm for 12h	—0.11	+0.89
Wind—Direction	NNE	NW.
Wind—Kilom per hour	7	24
Wind—Miles	4.3	14.9
Temperature—Cen	6°4	7°4
Temperature—Fah	43.5	45.3
Humidity: oo	98	91
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	0.5	—
Rainfall inches	0.02	—

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Feet Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generals de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD,
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kalyuen	Peking	Rangoon
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	San Pedro de	Yokohama
Hongkong	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas, Venesuela	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) . Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

行 銀 華 中
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
Y. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Cbl.	Br.	USA	Hns.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	
Manila direct	Ecuador	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan Ports	Takeshima m.	18.00	..	..	..	..	17 00
Japan & America via Nagasaki	do	..	..	..	..	..	17 00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	p20.00	19 30
Japan		..	..	..	..	..	21.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Taishun	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train			17.00	..	..	17 30
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21 0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shuntien	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Monday, Feb. 11.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20 30
Europe via Siberia (Express)	† Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17(9)
Hongkong via Swatow		..	9.30	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Feb. 12.							
N'saki, Honolulu, Canada U. S. and Europe via U. S. A.		..	13.30	..	..	..	13.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada. Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Shinyo maru	..	..	a12.00	..	..	..
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Shinyo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	9.00	..	..	..	a14.00	13.30
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	10.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Shinyo maru	13.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
							12.30
Wednesday, Feb. 13.							
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)		..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S'apore, India, C'mbo, and Europe via Suez		..	c17.00	..	16.30	17.00	17.00
Friday, Feb. 15.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via Canada		..	c17.00	..	..	..	17.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Parcel post only 12 noon.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 1 p.m.
C Parcel post 5 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel port 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		3.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		3.30
Ningpo via Hangchow		
Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	
Huchow, Nanzin and		

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up).....Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve..... „ 12,550,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trest Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.
S. TAKEDA, *Manager.*

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Chinwangtao for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Dr. Peter Wong Quincey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carugo, Miss Kalish and Governess, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Vereschagin and child. From Kiukiang:—Mr. J. W. Aots, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Moore. From Wuhu:—Mr. Y. Hirans.
Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Messrs. J. H. Hadley, and V. E. Hamlin.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 13	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 14	3.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 17	..	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	P.M.S.S.Co.
Mar 2	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	Alexander
" 12	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 17	..	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 10	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Takasshima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 11	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 12	3.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 14	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15	..	Kobe	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	B.V.F.
" 16	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 23	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 10	..	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H-C T Co.
		Liverpool etc,	Kawachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 9	4.00	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	A.M.	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 9	..	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 10	10.00*	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
" 11	11.00*	B'atow, Hongkong & Canton	Bunning	Br.	B.&S.
" 14	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
" 14	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
" 16	noon	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 17	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 19	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 22	..	Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 9	..	Tsingtao & Dalny	Hakushin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 12	noon	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 13	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 13	D.L.	Dalny	Hoihow	Br.	B.&S.
" 15	1.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 15	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	B.V.F.
" 24	..	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kokoku maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 9	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
" 9	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	D.L.	Wuhu	Tamsui	Br.	B.&S.
" 11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
" 12	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 13	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 8	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 8	Hankow	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
" 8	Chinwangtao	Taiko maru	608	Jap.		
" 8	Hongkong	Deucalion	7030	Br.	B.&S.	
" 8	Japan	Hirano maru	843	Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 8	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	K.M.A
" 8	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B.&S.
" 8	do	Suiyang maru	3397	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 8	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 8		Quinnebang	997	Am.	S. Tomes & Co.
" 8	Singapore	Castor		Br.	
" 8	Nagasaki	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 7	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M.B.K.	TKDW
Feb 4	Hongkong	Dunera	3410	Br.	P.&O.	PWE
		Hwahjen	2567	Chi.	Confiscated	KND
Nov 4	Amoy	Hwahkun	2116	Chi.	M.B.Co.	YPD
Jan 19	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	B
Feb 6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	3868	Br.	B.&S.	TKDD
Feb 7	Dalny	Hakushin maru	872	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
Jan 31	Ningpo	Ningtsien	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KND
Feb 4	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 6	Hongkong	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
Feb 7	Foochow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 7	Hongkong	Kwanglee	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
Feb 8	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Jan 21	Hankow	Ningshao	2521	Chi.	N.S.Co.	U&B
Dec 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	Sp
Feb 1	Japan	Paling maru	435	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Dec 12	Cruise	Store Nordiska	696	Dan	G.-N.T. Co.	ODW
Feb 7	Hongkong	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
Jan 30	Japan	Taiwa maru	979	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	HYPW
Feb 1	Wenchow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 7	Japan	Takeshima maru	3673	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, February 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, Feb. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, February 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, February 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Saturday, afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwanglee Capt. A. P Sanpster, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the pootung wharf on Sunday, February 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Monday, Feb. 11, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Jan. 14, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Koniya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on February 22, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hoihow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Wednesday, February 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru 22,000 tons, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on Tuesday, February 12. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent Manager.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. v. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 13. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Chantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 18 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. ECUADOR	Mar. 2	S.S. ECUADOR	Feb. 9
S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 30	S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Feb. 12,	Feb. 13

For Hongkong

			arr.	leave.
"MEXICO MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Feb. 21,	Feb. 22

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Dairen and Tsingtau

			arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons)	Capt. M. Oyama,	Feb. 22,	Feb. 24

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

			arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Feb. 12,	Feb. 14

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b:	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
P&OFI		do	Samar	Am g-b.	..	..	..	
YTPDW	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	
Int. D	..	do	Warren	Am trp.	..	..	..	Clarke

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

HONGKONG RACES
25—27th FEBRUARY
Direct Service
Via
"Empress" Steamers
Bookings now being made

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund,
Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Mar 12, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superioraccommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-ounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAWACHI MARU	12,500	———	
INABA MARU	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and S t'l, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Feb. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 10
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 12
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Yui,	Feb. 16
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Feb. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 23

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Feb. 14
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 21

FOR JAPAN

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Feb. 15

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. I. Inadzu,	Feb. 24

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Mar. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Feb. 16
SUWA MARU	21,000	———	April 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	———	Feb. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	April 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Business and Official Notices

In The United States Consular Court For The District of Shanghai, China.

In re Estate of Allan T. Young, Deceased. — NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Allan T. Young, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to John W. Oots, Administrator of his estate, on or before July 23, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

J. W. OOTS,
Administrator.

c/o British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, January 23, 1918.

16635

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of George F. DeVol, Deceased. — *Cause No. 629 Special Proceeding No. 237 (Testamentary)* — NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of George F. DeVol, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, on or before the 26th day of July, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to said Executrix.

M. ISABELLA FRENCH DEVOL,
Executrix.

c/o American Consul,
Nanking, China.

Dated January 26, 1918.

16640

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, Corner Nanzing Road, Shanghai, China.

THE HOME OF COMFORT.

CONVENIENTLY Located in the heart of the settlement, near to everywhere. Large and airy rooms, comfortably furnished and complete in every respect, with bath connections.

Efficient service ever at hand.

Excellent Cuisine, providing the best the market affords.

Reception rooms, private dining rooms, and Billiard Room for the use of Guests.

Reasonable rates by the day, or week, American or European Plan.

A Medium Priced Hotel, providing every convenience and comfort. Hotel attendant meets all incoming Steamers and Trains.

THE SAVOY HOTEL CO.
Proprietors.

Telephone 2510.

A. D. C.

178th Production

"The Witness FOR The Defence"

A Play in Four Acts

BY

A. E. W. Mason

Friday, 15th Feb., 1918
Saturday, 16th „ 1918

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the proceeds to be devoted to

"Sailors War Orphans' Fund"

Booking for the above two performances will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 8th Feb., 1918.

By Order,

Wm. Armstrong
Business Manager

16726

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

THIS

is the boat for which you have been looking

Its dimensions are 35' 0" x 7' 6" x 2 '6"

Speed 9 M. P. H.

The price is only

TLS. 2,600

or nearest offer

Engines, twin cylinder 7¾" x 9"; the hull is teak: Forward cabin 2 berths, with stove, filter, etc.: Main cabin 14" 0" long, 2 folding and 2 couch beds; lighted with gas, and fitted in sumptuous manner: Bridge deck 7' 6" x 7' 6", seats 6 to 8 people: Searchlight fitted to forward cabin: Engine controlled from bridge deck.

Boat is complete in every detail and may be seen on application to Box 256 The China Press.

16737

COMPRADORE

WANTED, Compradore for an import and export firm. Must furnish cash security for Taels 10,000.

Apply to: "Merchants."

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 11th to the 23rd February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

(Sgd.) A. Stephen,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st February, 1918.

16711

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of FILET LACES for WHOLESALE

"V" MODES

Blouses of Every Description (over one hundred to select from)

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie.

Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.

Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

20, Nanking Road, 3rd floor

Germans Forced U.S. In, He Says

(Continued from Page 1)

used them to make phosphate,' was the reply.

"Then came the extermination of the Armenians. And this too touched America deeply, for the problem of Armenia had long been close to America and she had given money and workers in her aid. And Germany exterminated the Armenians. Thousands were shot and the women were driven out into the country to be brutalised and violated and to die. And that was the next cause that forced America into the war.

"The persistent atrocities were the next cause. I have gone carefully into the evidence, German, British, American, all. It is unmistakable. We can take the German proclamations alone, telling of hostages to be shot and towns to be destroyed, to see it.

"Then came the sinking of the Lusitania, undefended, unwarned, and over a thousand lives, including over 100 Americans, were lost. And Germany refused to make any amends. That typified at sea what the violation of Belgium was on land. There followed the sinking of eight hundred and forty-nine neutral ships—there was no freedom of the seas—and America saw again that she would be forced to fight.

"Then came the exposure of the Prussian spy system, spread like a network through the United States, part of the black workings of which has been made public by the Secretary of State—from Bernstorff's request for $50,000 to influence Congress, to the German plotting with Mexico for conquest against America and the seizure of the southwestern states. Then there was the violation of American rights and property, the burning and blowing up of factories, bridges, ships and docks.

"Then came the tearing up of the last scrap of paper—indiscriminate submarinism.

Nothing For America

"America could gain nothing in money or territory in this war. She is pledged against all territorial gain. She could make billions in manufactures by staying out, while going in meant a loss of billions in money and incalculable loss in lives. Already she has spent twenty billions for war, more than Germany spent in the first three years of war. Why then did America come in?

"She came in on the grounds of conscience and principle; when the world was no longer safe for democracy; when she faced the prospect of falling to become a German colony. She had to choose between these, between being crushed by Prussian militarism and defending the rights of human liberty. And after three years of pleading and fruitless negotiation, not hurriedly but with deliberation and facing the facts, by the practically unanimous vote of a free people, America entered the war—on grounds of conscience and principle."

Dr. Eddy spoke briefly of the moral battle being fought by the men in Europe and of the toll which immorality has exacted. He concluded his address by urging on China the faithful adherence in her time of trouble to the great principles for which the world war is being waged.

Dr. Eddy leaves tomorrow for Manila and will return through Hongkong, Canton and other southern cities in the course of his Y. M. C. A. evangelistic campaign in China. He expects to be again in Shanghai in the near future. In anticipation of his work here Mr. Robinson suggested that a committee of business men, members of the University Club, be appointed by Dr. McCracken president of the Club, to co-operate with the Y. M. C. A. committee which will have charge of his work here.

COMPULSORY RATIONING POSTPONED IN ENGLAND

Will Not Be Put Into Effect Until April Or May

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. R. Clynes stated that compulsory rationing has been postponed till April or May.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight. 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2055	845	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22301	1960	1020
2345	1112	535	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	19331	1700	720
2350	1117	540	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	19301	1655	715
000	1125	550	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	19201	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2305	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	1705	1615
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	1338	1231
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	1048	936
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	834	640
7.	2			2	2	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	756	1813
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	601	1548
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	346	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	120	1032
1816	459	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	2336	810
9.	2	—	420	2	2	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	2329	2057
1156	822	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	1958	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	1648	923
1848	1350	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	1530	738

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsinangchow Branch Line						Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2140
1048	1448	2248	a. Tsinangchow d.	518	1115	1848	648	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1308	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	2nd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	8.10	9.40	12.45	15.35	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.30
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.30	8.18	T.F.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18			..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29			..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.		..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50			..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	2nd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	T.F.R.
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	P.M.R.
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	5 12.00	T.F.R.
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second Day
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35
CHINKIANG ..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.48	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	19.00	21.00	..

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	15.15	16.55	8.15	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	8.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30
KIANGWAN dep	8.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	4.11	15.41	17.41
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	...
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	...	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yekzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.06	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.		*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....		10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....		10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....		10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ... . arr	....		11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice To Mariners

No. 495.

Marine Department Charts.

The following new chart is now on sale at the Coast Inspector's Office:—

No. 11: Ou Chiang or Wenchow River, Rocky Point to Wenchow City. Price $2.00.

The following charts have also recently been issued:—

No. 10: Liao River, including the Port of Newchwang. Published 25th Sept. 1917

No. 1: North and South Channel Entrances to the Yangtze River and their Approaches. New edition, 15th June, 1917, with corrections to Jan., 1918.

No. 7: The Whangpoo (Sheet 1) Woosung to Kaochiao Creek.

No. 8: The Whangpoo (Sheet 2) Kaochiao Creek to Yangtzepoo.

No. 9: The Whangpoo (Sheet 3) Yangtzepoo to Lunghua Creek.

Price $2.00 each

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 8th Feb., 1918.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 269.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/3).

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 1st day of April, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 96 Locomotive Tyres. Tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, February 5, 1918.

16791

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 324.

On the 13th February, 1918, a Sub Post Office will be opened by the Chinese Postal Administration in the building of the former German Post Office, at corner of Foochow and Szechuen Roads.

Office hours: from 8 to 18.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 8th February, 1918.

16795

Shanghai Co-Operative Society, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. K. D. Karanjia is no longer connected with the above Society.

16797

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I have resigned from the Managership of the "Burlington Hotel" as from the 18th February, 1918, and that all written and verbal guarantees given by me in connection with the affairs of this Hotel are now cancelled and withdrawn.

J. A. W. LOUREIRO,
Manager,
"Burlington Hotel."

16792

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE

New Lists corrected up to the 1st January, 1918, are now ready and in progress of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the Office of the Company, 24A Kiangse Road, in exchange for a new one.

GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.

Shanghai, 8th February, 1918.

International Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING
(KIANGWAN)
12th, 13th, 14th and 16th February, 1918
(Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 16th February, at 1.30 p.m.

Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.
PRICE $3 each.

Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. PRICE $1 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 12.25 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m.
Off Day, 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m.

Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Ih Tse Shan at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

16761

I ask you a Question!

CAN you be successful in life, if you do not know your own character and capacities, and the heart and mind of those with whom you are connected? NO!

I'll tell you by HOROSCOPE, studied and written by myself. I am not a Fortune-Teller, but a well-known Telepathist, Astrologist and Graphologist.

DR. JOHN,
Central Building, 18 Nanking Rd.
Office hours: 11-12 and 5-7.
Telephone Central 2279.
Open on Holidays.

16736

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

BILL SMITH

"The block of granite which was an obstacle in the pathway of the weak, becomes a stepping stone in the pathway of the strong."

Buchanan's "Red Seal" whisky is everywhere.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers Association.

The Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of public Business on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February, on account of China New Year Holidays.

16788

SUNDAY
10th February, 1918
9 p.m.
GRAND CONCERT
Classic and Character Dances
by
Mdlles.
Potapovitch and Tushynska
(*Renowned Russian Dancers*)
Music by
Mr. Garru Ore
the famous Russian Pianist.
AT THE
Russian Club,
25 Avenue Edouard VII
Entrance **$1.00** and **$2.00**

16774

Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK
The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.
Try it once and you will buy it always!
HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.
Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1133-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

RING UP **3809**
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of
CLUFF'S
"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES
Phone West 641 — 143 Bubbling Well Rd — Phone West 800

not over $40

PROTECTOGRAPHS
Writing up to $1,000 at $20, up to $2,000 at $40
Tel. 4778
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

KIANGWAN RACES

A service of Motor Cars will run every TEN MINUTES from The Eastern Garage Co., Corner of Soochow and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, to Kiangwan on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst. Charge: $1.00 Cash, per person.

The Eastern Garage Co.

16789

OLYMPIC THEATRE
SHORT SEASON 5 NIGHTS ONLY
Beginning February 14th at 9.15 p.m.
Horace Goldin
THE GREAT ROYAL ILLUSIONIST
MONARCH OF MYSTERY
AND FULL COMPANY
Presenting a Series of
NEW SENSATIONAL SPECTACULAR SURPRISES
AND
A Carnival of Conjuring Introducing
THE OLD AND NEW
ALSO
BARBARA BABBINGTON,
England's Talented Comedienne, in Songs from her repertoire.
The MOST Sensational and Surprising
The MOST Mystifying and Weird
The MOST Entertaining and Amusing
} Stupendous and Spectacular Magical Production Extant.
Prices: $2.00 $1.00
Booking at S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

I. ZVYAGIN
Graduated with honors from the PETROGRAD CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC.
Lessons given for
Piano
Terms Moderate
apply to
MESSRS. MOUTRIE & Co.

16705

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK
Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16066

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.
TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms with bathroom, or furnished flat without board. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

16724 F.16.

IN a comfortable residence, required two bachelors or married couple. Fine rooms, good table and service. Large garden. Apply 23 Weihaiwei Road.

16795 F.14.

FOR RENT, well-furnished room, with modern bathroom, near French Park and trams, American family, suitable for married couple, terms with board $150 per month. Apply American Post Office Box 511.

16777 F.10.

TO LET: furnished, in Avenue Joffre, from end June to middle October, a detached house standing in its own grounds, 6 rooms, garden with greenhouse, stabling, garage, telephone. Moderate rent. Apply to Box No. 269. THE CHINA PRESS.

16767 F.14.

CENTRAL: To let, large double room (bathroom attached), with board, $150. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

16759 F.10.

TO LET, unfurnished flat, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, verandah, southern aspect, quiet locality, Hongkew. Reply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

16746

The Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 26th February, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to the 26th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

16765

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.
DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.
DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. A young man to manage a business. Please state nationality, salary expected, and give references. A percentage of profits will be allowed besides salary. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

16773 F.14.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET for immediate occupation, large godown on ground floor of No. 4A Kiangse Road—Rent Tls. 110. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE, or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

16752 F.10.

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 4 suitable office rooms, 9A Hankow Road. Please apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

16749 F.10.

MISCELLANEOUS

ABEL and Lingsu Chemical Works, Hentung Road, Chapei, Shanghai, supplies best petch at moderate price.

16793 F.17.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Motor boat with cabin, suitable for up-country work; teak hull, four-cylinder engine, running on kerosene and gasolene. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

16786 F.10.

PROF. I. K. SETO
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.
Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15339

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

WIDLER & COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA
Born 1915—Still Existing.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8